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ABSTRACT

This edition of a statistical abstract published every few years on the higher education system in Israel presents the most recent data available through 1990-91. The data were gathered through the cooperation of the Central Bureau of Statistics and institutions of higher education. Chapter 1 presents a summary of principal findings covering the potential for and accessibility to undergraduate studies, student characteristics and enrollment, the progression of undergraduate studies in universities, recipients of degrees, staff, and financial and physical data. When possible, comparisons are made with similar data from other developed nations. Findings include the following: entering undergraduates are either those who completed secondary education in Israel with a matriculation certificate, those who lack the matriculation certificate, or immigrants who completed secondary school abroad; the total number of students in higher education has increased by 6.4 percent since 1989-90; and the percent of students receiving bachelors degrees within 5 years has improved significantly. Remaining chapters present the data in extensive tables and figures. Appendixes contain a brief outline of the higher education system in Israel, technical information on the sources of data, definitions and classifications, and price indices for the ordinary budget of institutions. (JB)

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Council for Higher Education
Planning and Budgeting Committee

The Higher Education System In Israel

Statistical Abstract and Analysis

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Council for Higher Education
Planning and Budgeting Committee

The Higher Education System In Israel

Statistical Abstract and Analysis

Shlomo Herskovic

Jerusalem

December 1992

FOREWORD

The Planning and Budgeting Committee (PBC) of the Council for Higher Education publishes every few years a statistical abstract on the higher education system in Israel. The current edition presents the most recent data available at present — that is, in most cases, up through 1990/91.

The present edition, which is the eighth, is expanded and differs from previous editions in several ways. In addition to statistical data there is an introductory chapter that summarizes and analyzes the principal findings and presents international comparisons. This edition also includes, for the first time, data on completion and "drop-out" rates in a new chapter on the progression of undergraduate studies in universities and data on potential students in a new chapter on the potential for and accessibility to undergraduate studies. An attempt has also been made to combine, as much as possible, data on universities with data on non-university institutions of higher education in order to relate to the institutions of higher education as one integrated system. In this, the English edition of the publication, we have also included a short general description of the higher education system in Israel in appendix A, which is intended to facilitate the understanding of the material presented herein to the foreign reader.

The compilation of the statistical data that is presented here was made possible through close cooperation with many institutions, foremost among them the Central Bureau of Statistics and the institutions of higher education. We are indebted to Mr. Hanan Zakai, Mr. Israel Leibner and their staff at the Central Bureau of Statistics who assisted greatly in the preparation of this publication and continue to invest significant efforts in the expansion, extension and improvement of the statistical data base on higher education in Israel.

We are also grateful to the National Center for Testing and Evaluation, the Ministry of Immigrant Absorption's Students' Authority, and the Open University, who prepared special data on their activities for this publication at our request.

Thanks are due to Mr. Shlomo Herskovic, in charge of data and indicators, who edited this publication in cooperation with other members of the PBC staff, and to Mrs. Yael Atiyah who translated the publication into English.

Since the previous edition of the statistical abstract was published, Mr. Uri Turniansky of the PBC and Mr. Uri Avner of the Central Bureau of Statistics have both passed away. Each one of them contributed significantly to the creation and refinement of the existing statistical data base on higher education in Israel; their fruitful collaboration provided a sound foundation for the present publication as well. May their memory be blessed.

Gury Zilkha
Director General

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Chapter 1

THE HIGHER EDUCATION SYSTEM IN ISRAEL — SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL FINDINGS

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1. Introduction

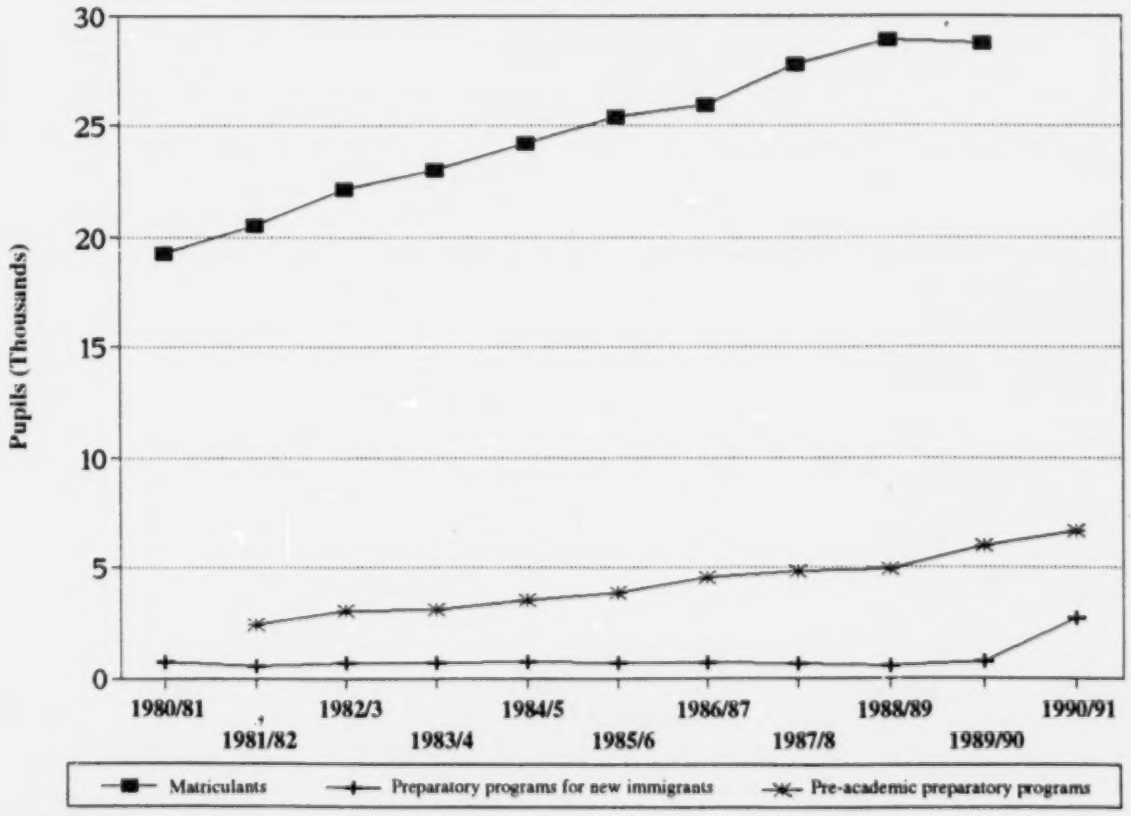
In this chapter we summarize and highlight the principal findings of the detailed tables that appear in the following chapters. We attempt to bring together here those findings and trends that characterize and distinguish the higher education system in Israel, while emphasizing the situation in recent years — since 1985/86. International comparisons are provided wherever possible in order to facilitate an appraisal of the higher education system in Israel from a wider perspective. Eight developed countries were chosen for this purpose: Italy, the USA, the former Federal Republic of Germany (hereinafter: Germany), the Netherlands (hereinafter: Holland), the United Kingdom, Japan, France and Sweden. Data on these countries were taken from *Education in OECD Countries 1987-88 — A Compendium of Statistical Information*, OECD, Paris, 1990, and refer to the situation in 1987/88. Not all of these countries appear in every comparison due to the absence of appropriate data in this source.

2. The Potential for and Accessibility to Undergraduate Studies

a. Entering students to undergraduate studies in institutions of higher education can be divided into three main categories: (1) those who completed their secondary studies in Israel and received a matriculation certificate; (2) Israelis who lack the matriculation certificate or received poor grades in secondary school and completed their studies in a pre-academic preparatory course at an institution of higher education or a regional college; and (3) immigrants who completed secondary school abroad. See Graph 1.1.

Graph 1.1

Potential for Undergraduate Students



See Tables 2.1, 2.3 and 2.5.

b. The main source of undergraduate students is recipients of Israeli matriculation certificates (matriculants). The vast majority (almost 90%) are "internal" matriculants who completed 12 years of schooling and passed the matriculation examinations upon completion of their secondary studies. The remainder are either "internal" resit examinees who did not pass all of the relevant examinations upon completion of their formal secondary studies and successfully completed them at a later date, or "external" matriculants, i.e. — persons who successfully completed the matriculation examinations that did not undergo formal studies in the secondary school framework. In the decade from 1980/81 to 1990/91 the number of pupils entitled annually to a matriculation certificate increased by 50%, from 19,200* in 1980/81 to 28,700 in 1990/91. The percentage of pupils entitled to a matriculation certificate relative to the cohort of 18-year-olds in the population increased during this period from 29% in 1980/81 to 34% in 1989/90. The absolute and relative increase in the number of matriculants emanated primarily from two trends:

   — an increase in the 18-year-old cohort, from 66,300 in 1980/81 to 85,600 in 1989/90 — that is, an increase of 29.1% (while the total population in Israel increased by only 18% during this period);

   — a rapid increase in the number of twelfth grade pupils studying for matriculation, relative to the 18-year-old cohort, from 48% in 1980/81 to 59% in 1989/90. During this period the number of twelfth-graders studying for matriculation increased by 60%, reaching 50,500 in 1989/90.

   In 1990/91 there was a significant increase — 4.9% — in the 18-year-old cohort, compared with 1989/90, due to the large influx of immigrants from the Commonwealth of Independent States (formerly the Soviet Union) in that year.

   It should be added that the ongoing immigration from the Commonwealth of Independent States, together with the natural increase in the population, presages a continuation of the growth of the number of pupils entitled to matriculation certificates during the 90's. See Table 2.1.

c. The number of pupils in pre-academic preparatory programs increased during the 1980's even more rapidly than the number of matriculants, from 2,400 in 1982/83 to 6,600 in 1990/91, i.e. by more than 170%. The "Discharged Soldiers Law" enacted in 1984 gave significant impetus to these programs by providing special incentives to socio-economically disadvantaged discharged soldiers to participate in them. The increase was mainly from the middle of the 80's and was greatest in pre-academic preparatory programs at regional colleges and teacher training colleges, where the number of pupils rose from 950 in 1983/84 to 3,560 in 1990/91 — an increase of 275%. During this same period the number of pupils in university pre-academic preparatory programs rose by 44%, from 2,120 in 1983/84 to 3,060 in 1990/91.

d. Over 63% of the pupils in pre-academic preparatory programs are classified, according to their socio-economic condition, as "worthy of advancement"; this classification entitles them to public assistance for tuition fees, living expenses and priority in obtaining lodging in dormitories. Almost three quarters of all pupils in pre-academic preparatory programs in 1990/91 did not have a matriculation certificate. Successful completion of a preparatory program, which usually lasts a year, represents an alternative to the possession of a matriculation certificate as a requirement for admission to an institution of higher education. Those pupils who already have matriculation certificates participate in supplementary and refresher courses provided by the program in order to improve their chances for admission to an institution of higher education. See Table 2.3.*

e. The universities provide special preparatory programs for new immigrant students comprising courses in Hebrew, English, Jewish history, etc. These courses are intended to facilitate the

* The numbers that appear in the text may be rounded off. See the cited tables for detailed figures.

* See also Table 22.51 on p. 659 of the *Statistical Yearbook of Israel 1991*.

successful educational and social absorption of the new immigrant in the Israeli university. From 1980/81 and until 1989/90 the number of students in the preparatory programs for new immigrants was relatively stable — between 550-750 each year. Most of the immigrant students in this period were from Latin America and western Europe. The wave of immigration from the Commonwealth of Independent States brought the number of pupils in these programs in 1990/91 to 2,700, an increase of 268% compared with 1989/90. A further 970 new immigrant students studied in 1990/91 in preparatory courses in post- secondary institutions and non-university institutions of higher education. See Tables 2.4 and 2.5.

f. All the universities (with the exception of the Open University) require potential students to take a psychometric examination administered by the National Center for Testing and Evaluation; this is in addition to the requirement for a matriculation certificate, with a certain minimum of grades and study units in different subjects, or its equivalent. The number of individuals taking this psychometric examination (for the first time) increased by 20.3% in the past two years and reached 35,300 in 1991, compared with 29,400 in 1989. One reason for this increase is the recent wave of immigration from the Commonwealth of Independent States. Whereas until 1990 only about 0.4% of the examinations were administered in Russian, in 1990 the percentage was 2.3% and in 1991 11.4%. An additional reason is the increase in the number of examinees who take the examination immediately after they finish secondary school, as opposed to taking the examination after the completion of their military service and shortly before applying for admission to an institution of higher education. The percentage of examinees below the age of 18 among all examinees has been rising continuously since 1986 and reached 24.0% in 1991, compared with 21.1% in 1989. See Table 2.6.

g. The final stage in the procedure leading to admission to an undergraduate program at an institution of higher education is the application to a specific institution for admission in the fields(s) that the potential student is interested in studying. In general, admission to a field of study in an institution is dependent on the supply of positions offered by the institution in that field and the demand of potential students for entry to that field at the institution, where the selection criteria are primarily the grades on the matriculation certificate and the results of the psychometric examination. Data on candidates for admission are available only for the universities.

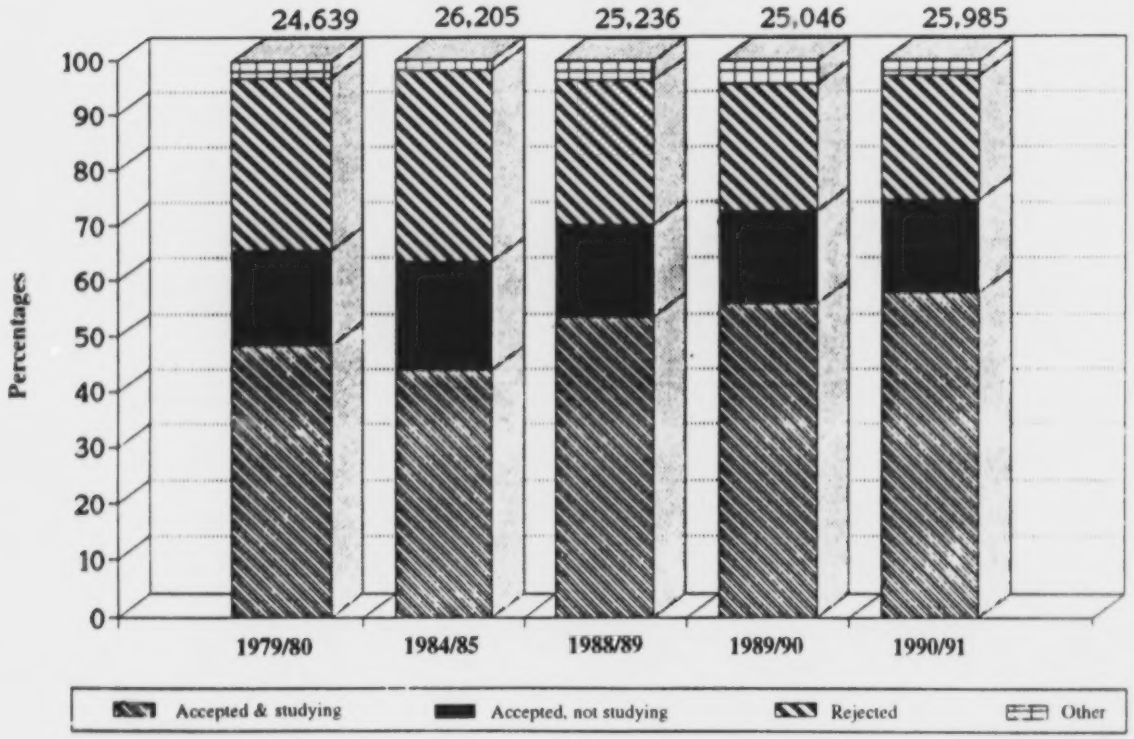
During all of the 80's the number of candidates for admission to undergraduate programs in universities was fairly stable — approximately 25,000 candidates per year. This stability in the number of candidates for admission to universities during the 80's is surprising in view of the continual increase in the number of new matriculants and the number of pupils who completed pre-academic preparatory programs during the 80's. The reasons for this stability are not sufficiently clear. Perhaps potential candidates are more selective than in the past, due to improved information available on minimum requirements for admittance in the various fields and universities. Instead of applying to universities, more students may be applying to non-university institutions of higher education and other post-secondary institutions, where the chances of gaining admission are greater. The Central Bureau of Statistics, in collaboration with the Ministry of Education and Culture and the Planning and Budgeting Committee, has commenced a follow-up study of the post-secondary and higher education undertaken by matriculants in order to gain a better understanding of this phenomenon and its underlying causes.

h. As for the results of applications, the percentage of candidates admitted to universities and commencing studies has been increasing since the middle of the 80's, while the number of candidates rejected (that is — not admitted to any university) has dropped. Closer scrutiny of the data on admissions to individual universities shows that these trends prevail at the level of the individual university as well. See Graph 1.2 and Tables 2.7 and 2.8.

i. Table 1.1 shows the demand by candidates for admission to the various fields of study and the number of candidates actually admitted in these fields in 1990/91. Demand for admission to study

Graph 1.2

Candidates for Undergraduate Studies in Universities, by Results of Application



See Table 2.7.

mathematics, statistics and computer sciences increased sharply compared with 1989/90 — by 27.0%, and demand for admission to programs in the para-medical professions by 22.3%. Demand for admission to programs in the humanities and in the social sciences remained unchanged. There was a decrease in demand for admission to study law, apparently due to the opening of private law schools in 1990/91, outside of the higher education system.

The number of candidates who commenced study increased significantly in 1990/91 compared with the previous year in the fields of mathematics, statistics and computer sciences (32.8%), engineering (18.0%) and business and management (16.3%). In the humanities, social sciences, physical sciences, biological sciences and agriculture there was no change in the number of freshmen students and in law this number decreased by 18.5%, similar to the decrease in demand for admission in this field, cited earlier.

j. The above-mentioned developments in the demand for admission and the enrollment of successful candidates brought about certain changes in the candidate-freshman student ratio, which may serve as an indicator of excess demand in specific fields, in 1990/91 compared with 1989/90. Across all fields, this ratio has been declining steadily since 1984/85 — from 2.3 candidates per freshman student enrolled in 1984/85 to 1.8 in 1989/90 and 1.7 in 1990/91. At the individual field level this ratio has been particularly high in business and management

Table 1.1

Candidates and Freshman Students, by Field of Study 1990/91

Field of Study	Candidates[1] Absolute numbers	Candidates[1] Percent	Freshman students Absolute numbers	Freshman students Percent	Average candidates per student
Total	25,985	100.0	15,006	100.0	1.7
Humanities	5,678	21.9	4,027	26.8	1.4
Social sciences	5,777	22.2	3,614	24.1	1.6
Business and management	1,603	6.2	433	2.9	3.7
Law	1,554	6.0	410	2.7	3.8
Medicine	1,352	5.2	357	2.4	3.8
Para-medical studies	2,208	8.5	713	4.8	3.1
Mathematics, statistics & computer sciences	1,624	6.2	1,162	7.7	1.4
Physical sciences	731	2.8	682	4.5	1.1
Biological sciences	924	3.6	609	4.1	1.5
Agriculture	351	1.4	196	1.3	1.8
Engineering	3,311	12.7	2,051	13.7	1.6
Other and unknown	872	3.3	752	5.0	..

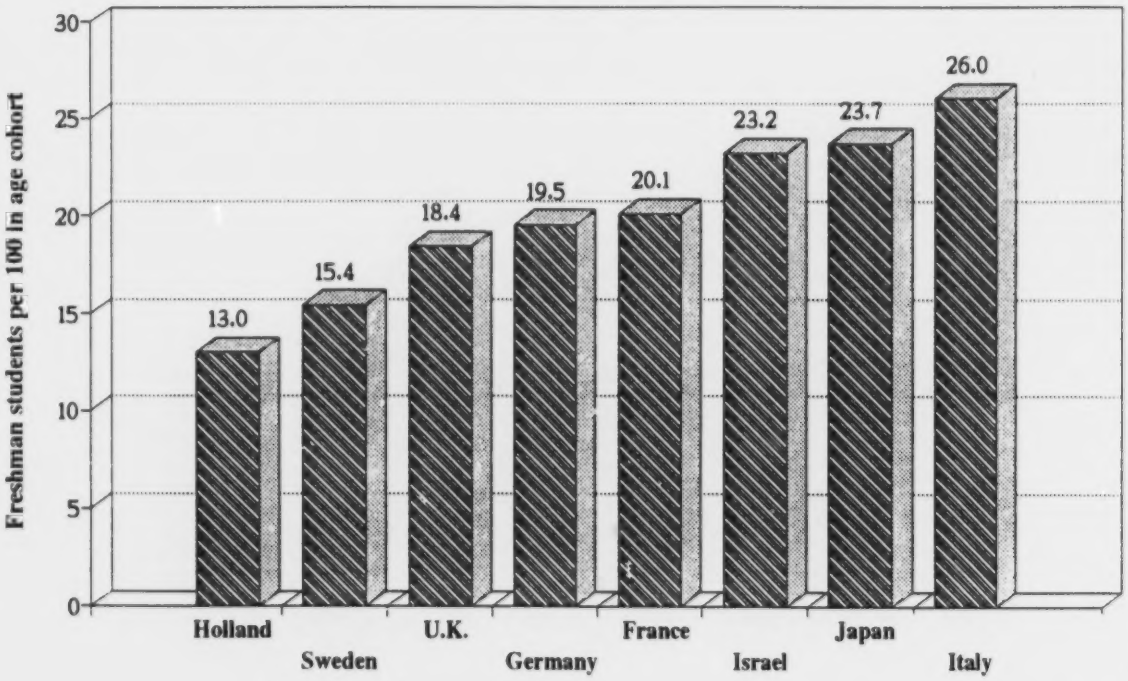
1. Candidates are classified according to field of first priority. See Table 2.9.

studies, law and medicine. In business and management studies it decreased from 3.9 in 1989/90 to 3.7 in 1990/91 due to the increase in the number of candidates who were admitted and commenced studies. In law and medicine it remained stable at a very high level (3.8). In other fields this ratio remained more or less the same in 1990/91 as it was in 1989/90, except for para-medical studies where the ratio increased from 2.7 to 3.1. It should be noted that demand for admission to programs in para-medical studies has been increasing steadily since 1979/80 and the increase in the number of places for study has not kept pace with the increase in demand. See Table 2.9.

k. A common indicator used to evaluate accessibility to higher education is the number of students entering undergraduate studies compared to the size of the relevant age-cohort. In most developed countries the age at which most students commence studies in institutions of higher education is from 17 to 21. In Israel however students generally enter undergraduate studies at a later age — 21-23 (see Table 3.12) due to compulsory military service. In 1989/90, 23.2% of the average relevant age cohort in Israel were freshman year undergraduate students in a program of study leading to a bachelor's degree (including those in non-university institutions of higher education, but excluding those studying in the Open University). Graph 1.3 shows that the participation rate of freshman students in Israeli institutions of higher education was similar to that in Japan and larger than in most Western European countries. In Italy, where the percentage was higher, a further examination of completion rates shows that a large share of the students there do not complete their studies (see Graph 1.13 below). It should also be noted that the OECD source did not provide this data for the United States, where the rate is undoubtedly much higher than in any of the countries appearing on the graph.

Graph 1.3

Proportion of Freshman Year Students in Undergraduate Studies in the Average Age Cohort — an International Comparison



Footnotes:

1. No comparable figure is available for the USA. See paragraph 1.k.
2. The figure for Israel relates to 1989/90 while for the other countries to 1987/88.

3. Students in Institutions of Higher Education*

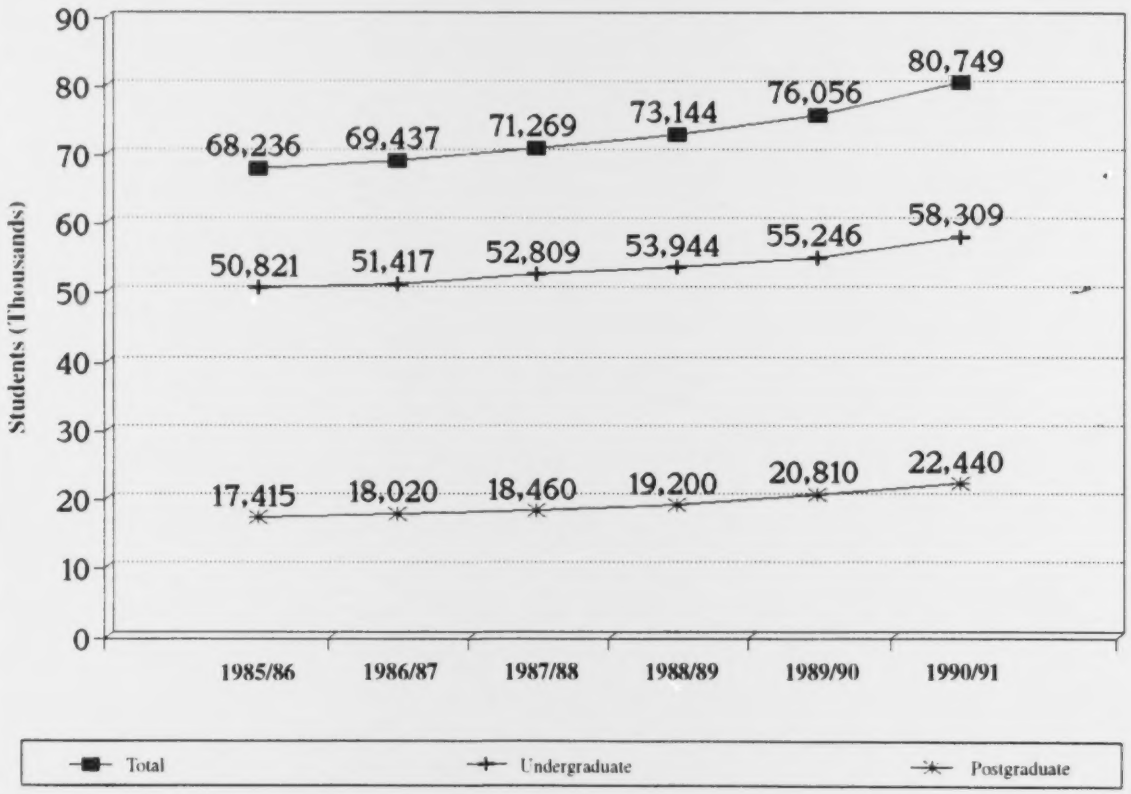
a. The total number of students in all institutions of higher education, which includes universities (except the Open University), certain teacher training colleges and other institutions of higher education, was 80,750 in 1990/91, that is — an increase of 6.4% over 1989/90, when there were 75,870 students. During the second half of

* A student in this report is defined as a person in an accredited institution of higher education studying for a recognized academic degree. See the technical appendix for a listing of the institutions accredited by the Council for Higher Education as institutions of higher education.

the 80's, from 1985/86 to 1989/90, the number of students increased at a much slower rate — only 2.7% per year (see Graph 1.4). A partial explanation of the rapid increase in 1990/91 is the immigration from the Commonwealth of Independent States that contributed, according to our estimates, up to 1,000 of the 5,000 new students in the institutions of higher education in that year. The impact of the wave of immigration on the number of new students will be felt even more in 1991/92.

Graph 1.4

Students in Institutions of Higher Education, by Level of Degree

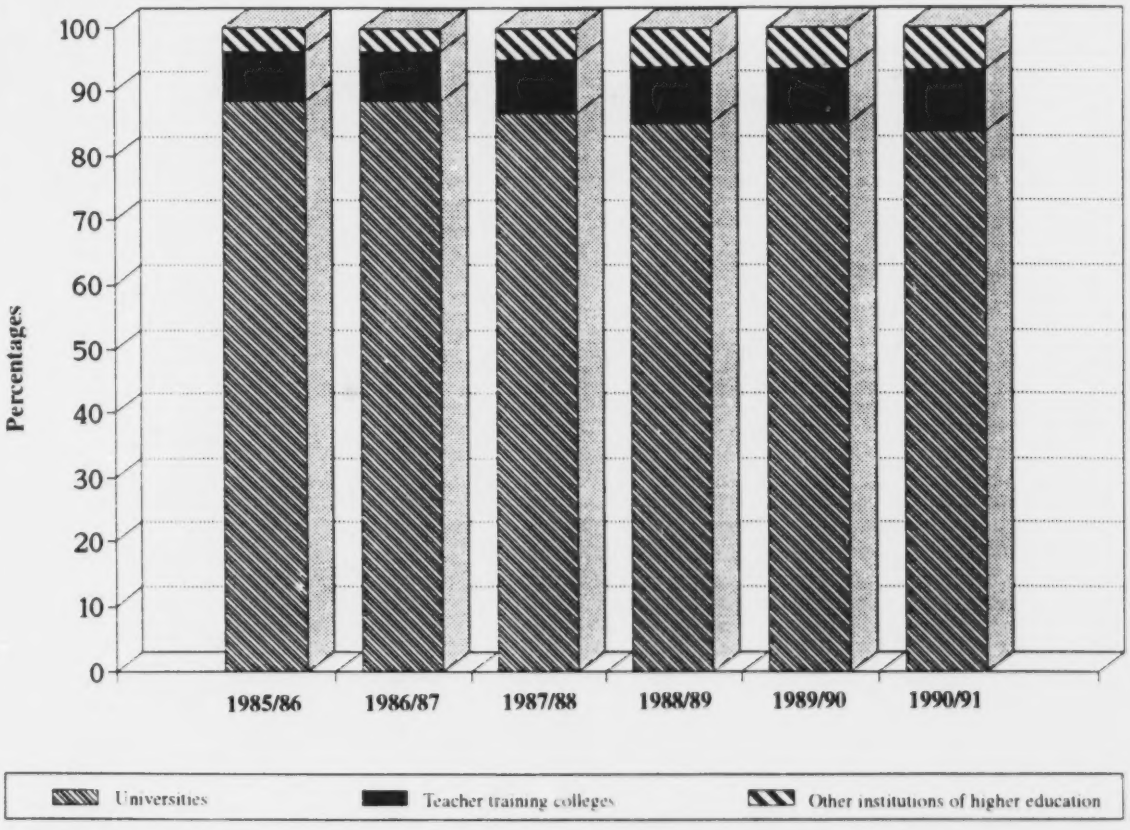


Footnotes:
1. Not including the Open University.
2. See Table 3.1

b. Approximately 72.2% of the students in institutions of higher education in 1990/91 were undergraduate students. Most of the undergraduate students (83.6%) studied in universities and the remainder in teacher training colleges or other institutions of higher education. Since 1985/86 the annual rate of increase in the number of students has been higher in teacher training colleges (7.5%) and in other institutions of higher education (15.3%) than for undergraduate students in the universities (1.6%). As a result, the share of students in non-university institutions of higher education among all undergraduate students has risen from 11.6% in 1985/86 to 16.4% in 1990/91. See Graph 1.5 and Table 3.1.

Graph 1.5

Undergraduate Students in Institutions of Higher Education, by Type of Institution



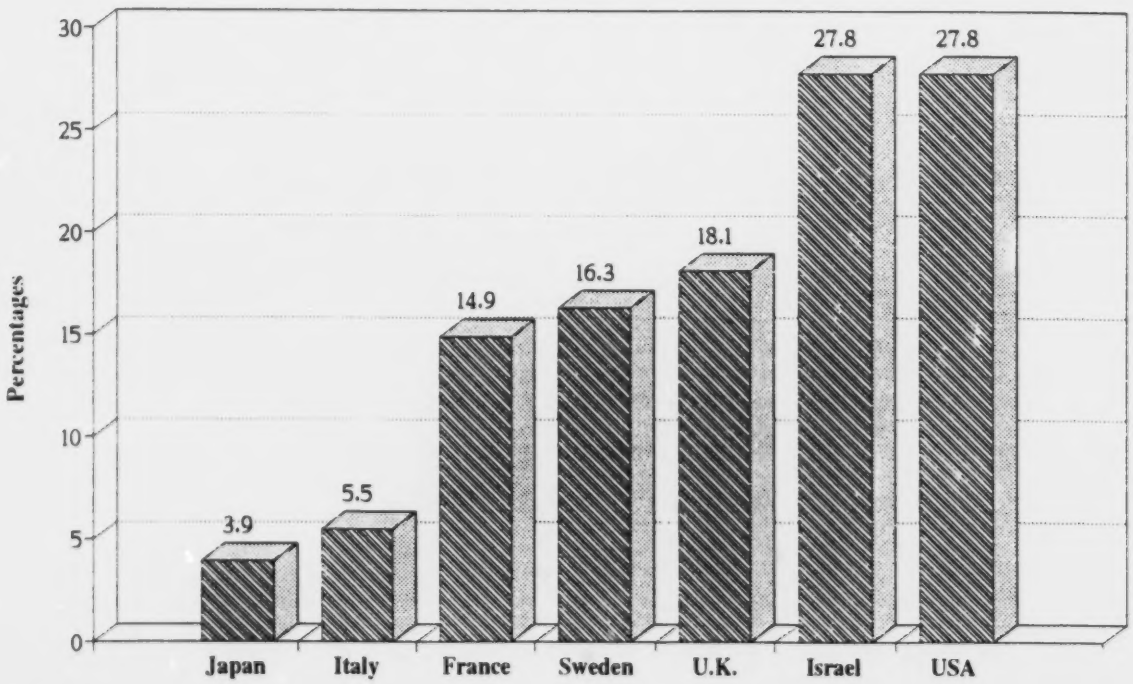
See Table 3.1.

c. Studies for advanced degrees (including diplomas) take place only in the universities. In 1990/91 there were 22,400 graduate students, which is 31.5% of the students in universities and 27.8% of students in all institutions of higher education. Of these, 17,140 studied for a master's degree, 4,360 for the doctorate and 940 for a diploma, mainly a teaching certificate.

Since the middle of the 80's the number of graduate students has increased by an average 5.2% annually, from 17,415 in 1985/86 to 22,400 in 1990/91. This was a far higher rate of increase than that of undergraduate students (2.8% yearly) and the percentage of graduate students rose accordingly, from 25.5% of all students in 1985/86 to 27.8% in 1990/91. Most of the increase was in students studying for the master's degree; their number increased by 4,000 — from 13,165 in 1985/86 to 17,140 in 1990/91, an annual rate of increase of 5.4%. The number of doctoral students increased by 1,000 — from 3,375 in 1985/86 to 4,360 in 1990/91, an annual rate of increase of 5.3%. The number of students studying for a diploma averaged about 900 per year during this entire period. See Table 1.2 here and Tables 3.1 and 3.2. Compared with other developed countries, the percentage of graduate students among all students in Israel is very high. See Graph 1.6.

Graph 1.6

Postgraduate Students as a Percent of All Higher Education Students — an International Comparison



Footnotes:

1. The figure for Israel relates to 1990/91 while for the other countries to 1987/88.
2. No comparative figures exist for Germany and Holland due to the special structure of undergraduate & postgraduate studies in these countries.

d. As the level of degree advances, the percentage of students in the experimental fields and mathematics (medicine, natural sciences, mathematics, agriculture and engineering) also rises. At the undergraduate level 33.6% of the students in 1990/91 studied these subjects, at the master's degree level — 39% and at the level of the doctorate — 62.6%. Since the middle of the 80's the number of students in the experimental sciences (including mathematics) has declined at all levels. The corresponding percentages in 1985/86 were: 35.4% at the undergraduate level, 41.3% at the master's degree level, and 66.4% at the doctorate level. See Table 1.3.

e. There were no significant changes in the distribution of undergraduate students according to field of study since the middle of the 80's, except for a rise in the share of students in the social sciences from 23.4% in 1985/86 to 28% in 1990/91. This was due to the relatively rapid increase in the number of students in the social sciences, from 11,900 in 1985/86 to 16,300 in 1990/91 (an annual rate of increase of 6.5% compared with 2.8% in all fields). The number of law students in this period dropped from 2,330 in 1985/86 to 1,930 in 1990/91 and the share of law students fell accordingly from 4.6% in 1985/86 to 3.3% in 1990/91. There is, naturally, an essential

Table 1.2

Students in Institutions of Higher Education by Level of Degree 1985/86 and 1990/91

Level of degree	1985/86	Percent	1990/91	Percent	Annual rate of growth
Total	68,236	100.0	80,749	100.0	3.4%
Bachelor's degree	50,821	74.5	58,309	72.2	2.8%
Master's degree	13,165	19.3	17,140	21.2	5.4%
Doctorate	3,375	4.9	4,360	5.4	5.3%
Diploma	875	1.3	940	1.2	1.4%

See Tables 3.1 and 3.2.

Table 1.3

Students in Institutions of Higher Education by Level of Degree and Field of Study 1985/86 and 1990/91 (Percentages)

	Level of degree					
	Bachelor's degree		Master's degree		Doctorate	
Field of study	1985/86	1990/91	1985/86	1990/91	1985/86	1990/91
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Humanities	36.6	35.2	25.1	23.9	25.1	25.5
Social sciences	23.4	28.0	32.6	36.0	10.1	10.9
Law	4.6	3.3	1.0	1.1	1.3	0.9
Medicine	5.7	5.7	12.4	11.1	1.8	4.6
Mathematics and natural sciences	12.7	11.9	14.0	14.0	45.7	44.1
Agriculture	1.5	1.5	2.1	2.2	4.9	4.6
Engineering and architecture	15.6	14.5	12.7	11.8	11.1	9.4

See Tables 3.5 and 3.15.

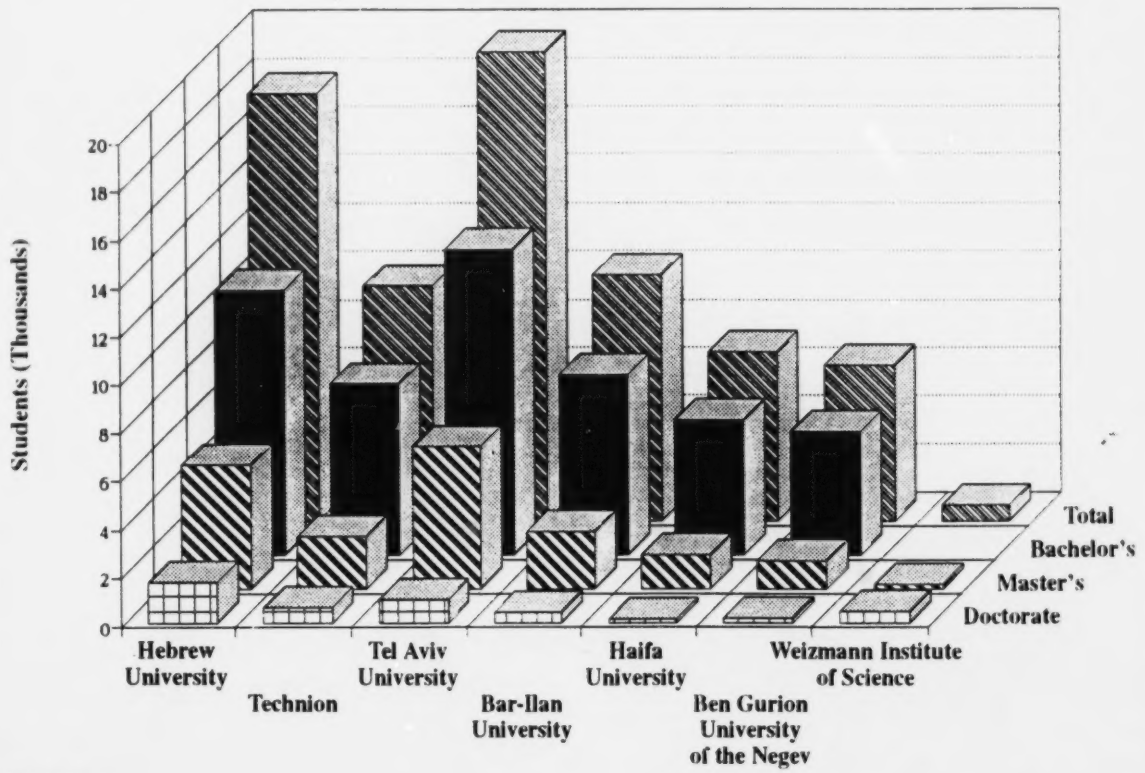
difference between the universities and the non-university institutions of higher education in the distribution of undergraduate students by field. In the universities 61% of the students are in the theoretical (i.e. non-experimental) fields (humanities, social sciences and law), while in the non-university institutions of higher education 95% of the students were in these fields. In these later institutions students were particularly concentrated in the field of education (60%). See Tables 3.5, 3.7 and 3.15.

f. Students in the social sciences also led the increase in the number of students at the master's degree level. Since 1985/86 the number of students in these fields has been growing at a rate of 7.5% annually, compared with 5.4% in all fields; the share of students in the social sciences, as a percentage of all students at the master's degree level rose from 32.6% in 1985/86 to 36.0% in 1990/91. At the master's degree level more students studied the social sciences in 1990/91 than any other subject — 6,170 students. This increase in the share of social sciences students was mainly at the expense of the humanities and medicine.

g. Approximately 44.1% of all doctoral students in 1990/91 were in the fields of mathematics

Graph 1.7

Students in Universities, by Institution and Level of Degree 1990/91



Footnotes:

1. Students for a diploma were included with students for a master's degree.
2. See Table 3.4.

and the natural sciences. The only other major subject area with a significant number of doctoral students is the humanities. Since the middle of the 80's a quarter of all doctoral students are in the humanities. See Tables 3.5 and 3.7.

h. An examination of the distribution of students among the universities reveals that in 1990/91 the largest concentration of students was at Tel-Aviv University (27.3%) followed by the Hebrew University (24.9%), Bar-Ilan University (14.3%), the Technion (13.7%), the University of Haifa (9.9%), Ben-Gurion University of the Negev (9.0%) and the Weizmann Institute of Science, which is a post-graduate school (0.9%). See Graph 1.7. The same order holds at both the undergraduate and master's degree level, but at the doctoral level the Hebrew University leads (38.1%) followed by Tel-Aviv University (21.6%), the Technion (13.3%), the Weizmann Institute of Science (10.3%), Bar-Ilan University (9.9%), Ben-Gurion University of the Negev (4.4%) and the University of Haifa (2.5%).

In the period 1985/86-1990/91 the rate of growth of students at Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Israel's youngest university, was the highest of all the universities (27% — from 5,050 in 1985/86 to 6,410 in 1990/91). During this period the average growth of the universities as a whole was 14.2%. Other universities with above-average growth rates were: the Weizmann Institute (20.8%), the Hebrew University (19.1%) and Bar-Ilan University (18.1%). Tel-Aviv University, which is the largest university in Israel, grew at a slower rate than the others from 1985/86 to 1990/91 (5.7%) and the number of undergraduate students studying there even decreased slightly, from 13,000 in 1985/86 to 12,630 in 1990/91. See Tables 3.3 and 3.4.

i. The percentage of women students in the institutions of higher education surpassed their percentage in the general population, reaching 53% in 1990/91. Women accounted for 54.3% of all undergraduate students, 50.6% of master's degree students, 42.4% of doctoral students and 83.8% of students in diploma programs (mainly the teaching certificate). At all degree levels the percentage of women students is rising at a rapid rate in recent years, especially at the graduate degree level. In 1985/86 women represented only 51.7% of all students in the institutions of higher education, with the break-down by degree level as follows: bachelor's degree — 53.3%, master's degree — 47.1%, doctorate — 39.8% and diploma programs — 74.2%. See Tables 3.11, 3.15 and 3.16.

The percentage of women in higher education in Israel is among the highest in the world. See Graph 1.8.

j. Detailed data on the demographic characteristics of students, such as origin and age, exist only for universities. The following three paragraphs refer therefore to students in universities only.

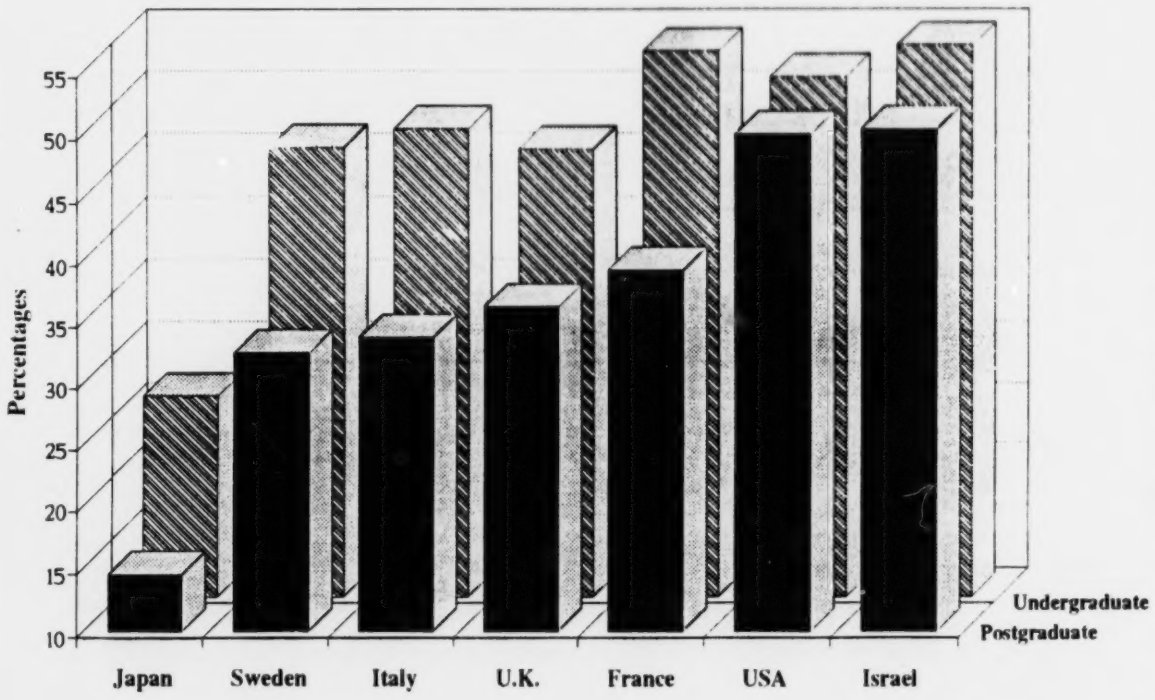
In the 1988/89 academic year 82.3% of the Jewish students were Israeli born, 13.5% were born in Europe or America, and 4.1% were born in Asia or Africa. Over the years the percentage of students born in Israel is increasing, as is the percentage of students who are the second generation born in Israel. In 1980/81 Israeli-born students were 71.2% of all Jewish students, second-generation Israeli-born students were 11.8%. The corresponding percentages in 1988/89 were 82.3% and 24.8%. At the same time, the percentage of students born abroad declined (from 28.3% in 1980/81 to 17.6% in 1988/89). Non-Jewish students, mainly Muslim and Christian Arabs, represented 6% of the student population in 1988/89. See Table 3.10.

k. The participation rate of Jewish students in universities (at all degree levels) in relation to the general Jewish population aged 20-29 rose from 6.7% in 1980/81 to 8.2% in 1989/90. The participation rate for Jewish women in the same age group rose by more than a third during this period, from 6.5% in 1980/81 to 8.7% in 1988/89, while the participation rate for Jewish men increased by only 10%, from 7.0% to 7.7% accordingly.

There are, in general, various socio-economic differences in Israel between groups of the Jewish population originating in Asia-Africa compared with Europe-America, and they are reflected in their participation in higher education as well. About 15% of the 20-29 years cohort whose fathers were born in Israel or in Europe or America were students in a university in 1988/89, compared with 3-4% among those who were themselves born or whose fathers were born

Graph 1.8

Percent of Women Students in Institutions of Higher Education by Level of Degree — an International Comparison



Footnotes:

1. The figures for Israel relate to 1990/91 while for the other countries to 1987/88.
2. There are no separate figures for the number of women students in Germany and Holland according to level of degree. The percent of women students among total higher education students was 38.0% in Germany and 39.1% in Holland in 1987/88.

in Asia or Africa. However, the participation rate among native-born Israelis whose fathers were born in Asia or Africa has been rising steadily over the years (3.0% in 1974/75, 3.7% in 1984/85 and 4.0% in 1988/89). In 1988/89 the participation rate in universities among the Arab population for the above age group was the lowest — 1.7%, compared with 2.1% in 1984/85. See Table 3.9.

1. As mentioned above, commencement of university study in Israel is usually delayed until age 21-22 for men and 20-21 for women because of compulsory military service. In 1988/89 approximately 64% of freshman students in universities were aged 20-24. Of the remainder, approximately 15.5% were aged 19 or below. These were mainly "atudaim"* or religious Jewish women and Arabs, who are exempt from

* "Atudaim" are young men and women who are enlisted by the Israel Defense Force in a special program that combines university studies in fields of high military priority with their compulsory military service.

military service. An additional 11.1% were aged 25-29, and 9.6% were aged 30 or above. The median age was 22.6. As students progress in their studies, their age naturally increases as well. The median age for undergraduate students in the universities in 1988/89 was 24.0, for master's degree students, 29.3, and for doctoral students, 34.3.

In terms of field of study, the median age for students in mathematics and the natural sciences is the lowest at all degree levels. This derives from a number of causes: the low median age for freshman students is apparently due to the large percentage of "atudaim" in these subjects, and at more advanced levels, particularly the master's degree and doctoral levels, it seems that students in these subjects study full-time and continuously without taking time-off, and therefore the duration of their studies is shorter. In the humanities the situation is different; the median age of students at the master's degree and doctoral levels is much higher than in any other subject field — 35.0 at the master's degree level and 41.0 at the doctoral level. A large proportion of these students extend the duration of their graduate degree study, apparently in order to combine study with work outside of the university. See Table 3.12.

m. The data presented thus far has not included students enrolled in the Open University because of the difference in the method of study in this university, which is the only academic institution in Israel based on the distance-learning method. As opposed to regular universities and non-university institutions of higher education, the Open University is characterized by the part-time nature of the program of study for a bachelor's degree and the relatively older age of its students. In 1990/91 there were 15,760 students enrolled in academic courses in the Open University, more than half of whom were new students who had never studied there before. This is a considerable increase over the number of students enrolled during the 1980's, when between 11,000 and 14,000 students were enrolled annually. This increase is explained by the initiation of an "augmented tutorials" option in 1990/91, which made studies more attractive. Approximately 59% of the students in 1990/91 were aged 30 and older, and 44% of them aged 35 and older, whereas in other universities in 1988/89 only 12% of the undergraduate students were aged 30 and older. A large percentage of the students enrolled in the Open University were in courses in the social sciences and humanities and this share has risen from 68% in 1985/86 to 78% in 1990/91. See Tables 3.13 and 3.14.

4. The Progression of Undergraduate Studies in Universities

a. It is important to examine the duration of undergraduate studies, completion rates and, in contrast, drop-out rates.

During the 1980's the percentage of students receiving a bachelor's degree within five years of commencing study has improved significantly. See Table 1.4. Approximately 56.3% of the students who commenced their university studies in 1980/81 (the freshman class of 1980/81) received the bachelor's degree within five years of the onset of their studies, while for the freshman classes of 1982/83 and 1984/85 the completion rate rose to 58.0% and 64.5% respectively. The rate of completion within five years varies according to the field of study, the university, origin and age at commencement of study. Completion rates were relatively high in law, para-medical studies, agriculture and engineering. In all these fields the completion rate of the freshman class rose between 1980/81 and 1984/85, except for law, where the completion rate declined from 73.5% for the freshman class of 1980/81 to 67.4% for that of 1984/85. Completion rates were relatively low in the humanities but rose steadily during this period, from 44.0% for the freshman class of 1980/81 to 51.6% for that of 1984/85.

b. The rate of completion of undergraduate studies varies by university: it was especially high at the Technion, reaching 77.1% for the freshman class of 1984/85. For the same freshman class it was relatively low at the University of Haifa (54.6%) and Ben-Gurion University of the Negev (57.8%). Completion rates at all institutions rose over time, with the Hebrew University showing the greatest improvement (from 54.5% for the freshman class of 1980/81 to 69.7% for 1984/85). The differences between universities derive mainly from variations in the

Table 1.4

The Percentage of Students Who Received a Bachelor's Degree and the Percentage of Students who Dropped-Out Within Five Years after Commencement of Study in a University for Freshman Classes, By Year of Onset of Study and Field of Study

	Freshman class of:					
	1980/81		1982/83		1984/85	
Field of study	Graduated	Dropped out	Graduated	Dropped out	Graduated	Dropped out
Total	56.3	21.3	58.0	20.8	64.5	17.2
Humanities	44.0	27.1	45.5	25.9	51.6	22.8
Social sciences	58.0	21.5	60.9	20.2	64.6	19.4
Law	73.5	7.7	65.9	8.3	67.4	10.9
Para-medical studies	68.6	8.9	74.7	8.6	78.7	9.8
Mathematics and natural sciences	58.2	21.7	60.8	20.3	68.4	15.2
Agriculture	75.6	10.6	74.0	15.2	80.5	12.0
Engineering	73.0	9.9	74.1	12.3	80.0	7.7

1. Data do not include medical students.
2. A "Drop-Out" is defined as one who ceased studying during the first two years of study and who did not resume study at any university in Israel by the end of the first five years from the commencement of his study.
3. See Table 4.1 and 4.3

composition of students according to field at these institutions. See Table 4.1.

c. The rate of completion also varies according to origin and age; the completion rate of Jewish students is higher than that of Arab students and the gap between them widened over time. The average rate of completion of undergraduate studies for Jewish students rose from 60.2% for the freshman class of 1980/81 to 67.7% for that of 1984/85, while the completion rate of Arab students fell from 50.5% to 48.5% for these same classes. There is also a significant difference in completion rates between students who commenced study by the age of 24 and those who began their studies at an older age, with the first group showing higher completion rates. See Table 4.2.

d. Students who began university study but did not receive a bachelor's degree within five years can be divided into two sub-groups: those who are still studying in a university (9.7% of the freshman class of 1984/85 were still studying in 1988/89); and those who terminated their studies (25.7% of the freshman class of 1984/85 did not receive the bachelor's degree and were not studying in 1988/89). Of this last group, those students who terminated their studies during the first two years and didn't resume studies at a university in Israel by the end of five years since commencement of study can be considered as "drop-outs". Concomitant to the rise in completion rates, as shown above, the drop-out rate, as defined here, fell from 21.3% for the freshman class of 1980/81 to 17.3% for that of 1984/85. See Table 1.4. Drop-out rates also vary according to subject field, university at which study began, origin and age at which study began. In general, trends over time in the drop-out rate according to these variables parallelled the trends described above for completion rates, but were, of course, in the opposite direction. See Tables 4.3 and 4.4.

5. Recipients of Degrees from Institutions of Higher Education

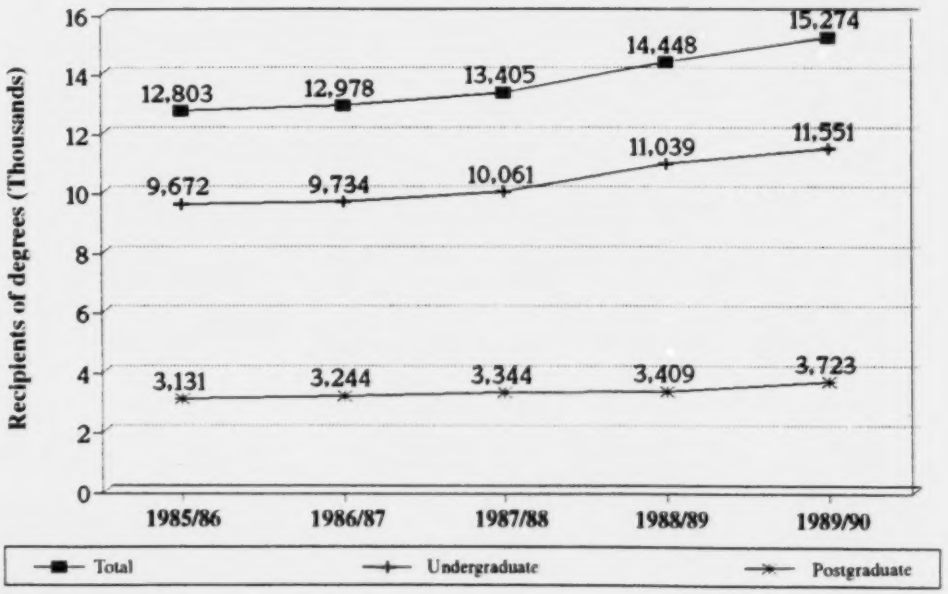
a. In 1989/90 a total of 15,300 students were awarded degrees from institutions of higher education (including the Open University), of these 11,550 (75.6%) received a bachelor's degree, 2,790 (18.3%) a master's degree, 450 (2.9%) a doctorate, and 483 (3.2%) a diploma, primarily the teaching certificate. Most of the bachelor's degrees were awarded by universities (88.2%) and the remainder by teacher training colleges (5.7%), other institutions of higher education (3.5%) and the Open University (2.6%).

The percentage of bachelor's degrees awarded by the universities is declining over time (from 92% in 1985/86 to 88% in 1989/90); this corresponds to the trends described in Sect. 3 above for undergraduate students. The number of bachelor's degrees awarded by teacher training colleges and the Open University increased rapidly from 1985/86 to 1989/90, by 28.5% and 23.2% respectively per year on the average. The number of bachelor's degrees awarded by universities during this period grew more moderately — by about 3.4% per year. The total number of bachelor's degrees awarded in this period grew by 4.5% per year. See Graphs 1.9 and 1.10 and Table 5.1.

b. The completion rate — the ratio of recipients of bachelor's degrees to the relevant age cohort in which most students receive the bachelor's degree — serves as a common indicator for international comparisons. In Israel this rate was 16.7% of the average age cohort in 1989/90 in the general population aged 24-28, the age band in which most university students receive the bachelor's degree (See Table 5.9). Graph 1.11 shows that the rate in Israel is similar to that in large western European countries, such as Germany, France and the United Kingdom, but smaller than that in the United States and Japan.

Graph 1.9

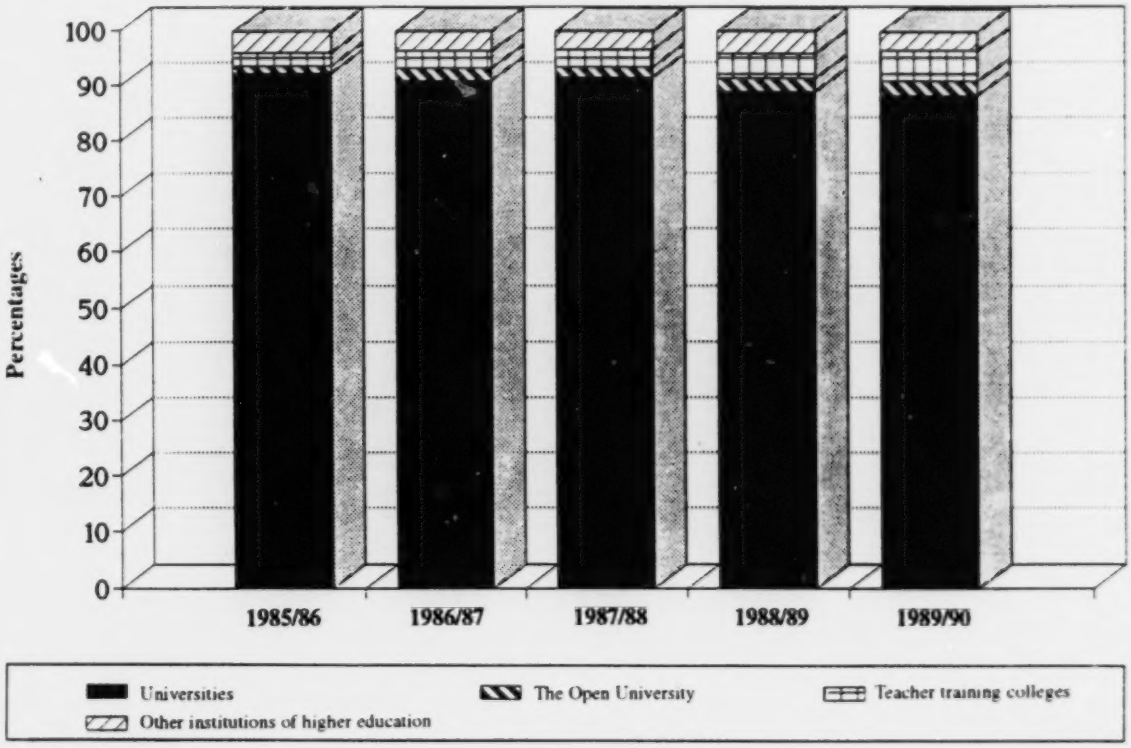
Recipients of Degrees from Institutions of Higher Education, by Level of Degree



See Table 5.1.

Graph 1.10

Recipients of the Bachelor's Degree from Institutions of Higher Education, by Type of Institution



See Table 5.1.

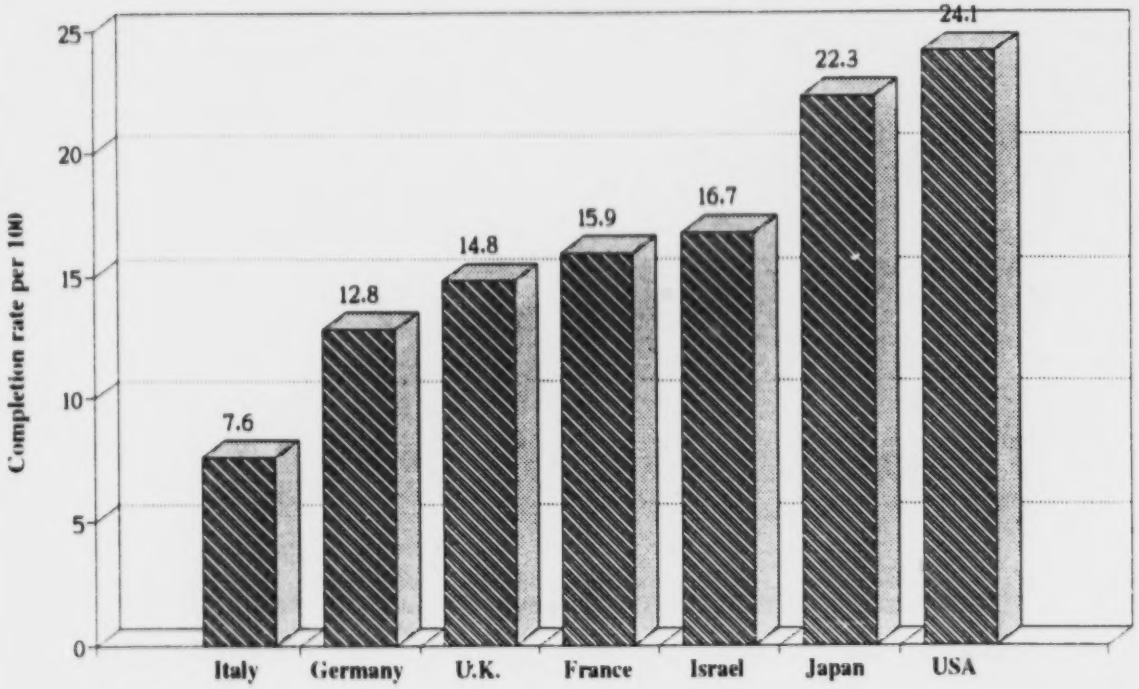
c. The number of recipients of advanced degrees, which are awarded only by universities, increased from 3,100 in 1985/86 to 3,700 in 1989/90 — an average increase of 4.4% annually. During this period the number of master's degrees awarded rose by 6.1% per year on the average, and doctorate by 4.9%. At the same time, the number of certificates awarded declined by an average of 3.6% per year. See Table 5.2.

d. Table 1.5 shows the distribution of degrees awarded by all institutions of higher education in 1989/90 compared with 1985/86 according to field of study and degree level. Similar to the trend observed with students (Sect. 3.c. above), as the level of degree advances, the percentage of degrees awarded in the experimental sciences and mathematics increases. In 1989/90 degrees awarded in these fields at the bachelor's degree level were 36.6% of the total, at the master's degree level 49.8% and at the doctoral level, 75.6%. More than half of the doctorates awarded in 1989/90 were in mathematics and the natural sciences. See also Tables 5.5, 5.10 and 5.11.

e. The percentage of women among recipients of degrees from universities at all levels is similar to the figures on students (Sect. 3.i. above). Approximately 51.7% of the recipients of bachelor's degrees from universities in 1989/90 were women, compared with 49.1% in 1985/86. The percentages at other degree levels were: master's degree — 44.3% in 1989/90 compared with 41.4% in 1985/86, and doctorate — 36.9% in 1988/89 and 1989/90 compared with 34.5%

Graph 1.11

Proportion of Recipients of the Bachelor's Degree in the Average Age Cohort — an International Comparison



Footnotes:

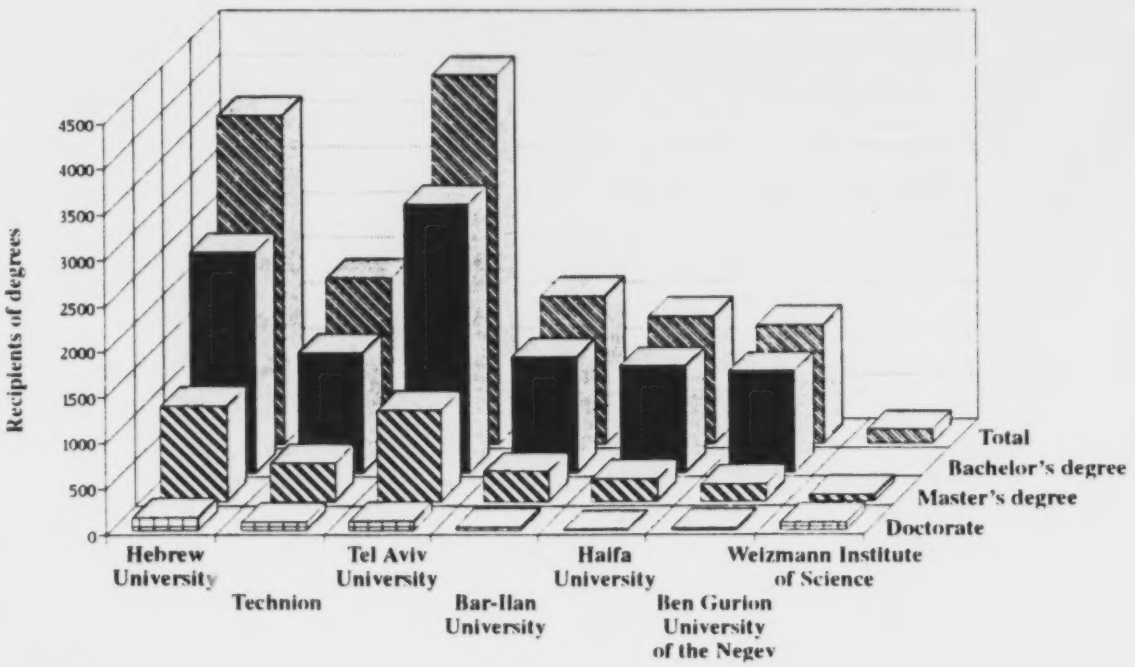
1. The figure for Israel relates to 1989/90 while for the other countries to 1987/88.

in 1984/85 and 1985/86. Since 1974/75 more than three-quarters of all recipients of diplomas were women. Full data on the sex of recipients of degrees from teacher training colleges (where most of the students and recipients of degrees are women) and other institutions of higher education are not available. In the Open University 49% of the recipients of degrees in 1989/90 were women. See Tables 5.3, 5.8 and 5.10.

f. The distribution of recipients of degrees in 1989/90 according to university appears in Graph 1.12. Approximately 29.0% of all recipients of degrees received their degrees from Tel-Aviv University, 25.8% from the Hebrew University, 13.1% from the Technion, 11.6% from Bar-Ilan University, 10.1% from the University of Haifa, 9.4% from Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, and 1.0% from the Weizmann Institute of Science, which, as mentioned above, awards only post-graduate degrees. The above ordering of universities prevails at the bachelor's degree level as well, but beginning with the master's degree level the Hebrew University leads with 32.6% of the degrees awarded, slightly more than Tel-Aviv University (31.4%). At the doctorate level the gap between the two largest universities in Israel widens in favor of the Hebrew University — 29.6% versus 22.2%. The Weizmann Institute of Science is an important factor in the award of doctorates; it awarded a sixth of all doctorates conferred in 1989/90. Most of the growth in the number of degrees awarded since the middle of the 80's occurred in the larger universities — the Technion, the Hebrew University and Tel-Aviv

Graph 1.12

Recipients of Degrees from Universities, by Institution and Level of Degree 1989/90



Footnotes:
1. Recipients of diplomas are included in Master's degree.
2. See Table 5.4.

University, which increased the number of degrees they awarded from 1985/86 to 1989/90 by 5.3%, 5.0% and 4.6% per year respectively. The average annual growth in the number of degrees awarded by all the universities in this period was 3.7%. It should be emphasized that the newer universities (Ben-Gurion University of the Negev and the University of Haifa) are still undergoing accreditation for the award of master's degrees and, particularly, the doctorate, in various fields. See Tables 5.3 and 5.4.

g. Almost half of the recipients of bachelor's degrees from universities in 1988/89 were aged 25-29 when they received their degree; the median age was 27. The median age for recipients of master's degrees was 31.3 and for the doctorate, 36.6. The age of degree recipients has not changed greatly in recent years, except for the median age of recipients of the doctorate, which rose from 35.6 in 1984/85 to 36.6 in 1988/89. The median age of women recipients of bachelor's degrees in 1988/89 was about a year and a half less than that of men — 26.1 compared with 27.6. This is a result, inter alia, of the fact that some women do not serve in the army and women who do serve are discharged earlier than men. At the master's degree level, however, the median age for men and women recipients of degrees was identical in 1988/89 — 31.3, while at the doctoral level the median age for men (35.6) is lower than that of women (38.1). There are also differences in age according to field of study: the median ages of recipients of bachelor's and master's degrees in mathematics and the natural sciences in 1988/89 were the lowest — 25.4 and 28.1 respectively — while in the humanities they were the highest — 27.9 and 37.3 respectively. This same phenomenon in

Table 1.5

Recipients of Degrees from Institutions of Higher Education, by Level of Degree and Field of Study
1985/86 and 1989/90 (percentages)

	Level of degree					
	Bachelor's degree		Master's degree		Doctorate	
Field of study	1985/86	1989/90	1985/86	1989/90	1985/86	1989/90
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Humanities	29.3	30.4	17.6	16.6	19.1	16.4
Social sciences	29.8	29.1	29.4	33.4	10.2	7.3
Law	3.9	3.9	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.7
Medicine	5.1	6.5	20.1	15.5	4.3	6.9
Mathematics and natural sciences	14.2	13.4	18.1	18.2	49.6	51.8
Agriculture	2.5	1.4	3.2	4.4	3.8	4.0
Engineering and architecture	15.1	15.2	10.9	11.8	12.1	12.9

See Table 5.5.

regard to students was noted in Sect. 3.m. above. See Table. 5.9.

6. Staff in Institutions of Higher Education

a. Time series data on staff in the institutions of higher education exist only for the seven universities, the Open University and those other institutions of higher education that are funded by the Planning and Budgeting Committee. This review and the majority of the tables in Chapter 6 refer to the universities, on which consistent and detailed data are available since 1978/79.

b. In 1990/91 there were 16,910 active (i.e. — not on sabbatical leave abroad) full-time equivalent staff members employed on a monthly basis in the seven universities. This number includes all types of staff — academic, technical and administrative. The staff is financed from three types of budgets: 79.0% of all employees in 1990/91 were financed from the ordinary budget, which is intended to finance current academic teaching and research activity in the universities; 7.8% were financed from closed budgets, which are intended to finance specially defined activities that are not directly connected to the current activities of the institutions (such as pre-academic preparatory programs); and 13.2% were financed from research budgets, derived mainly from external sources, which are generally earmarked to finance specified research activities.

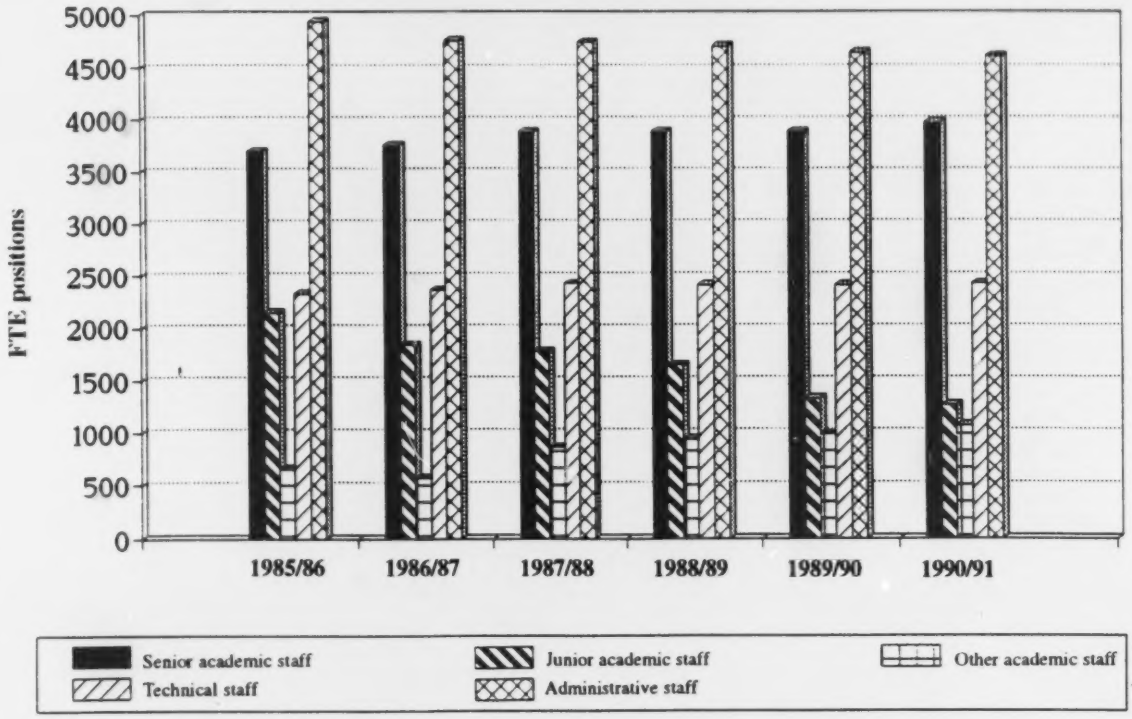
c. The total number of university staff decreased slowly and gradually in the 1980's from 18,260 full-time positions in 1982/83 to 17,460 in 1985/86, and 16,630 in 1989/90. In 1990/91 the total number of staff increased by 1.7% compared with 1989/90 and amounted to 16,910. The decrease over the years was concentrated in staff financed from the ordinary budget (1,500 employees, from 14,890 in 1982/83 to 13,760 in 1985/86 and 13,360 in 1990/91). As a result, staff financed from the ordinary budget as a percentage of total staff declined slightly — from 81.5% in 1982/83 to 79.0% in 1990/91. During this period staff financed from closed budgets increased by a third, from 1,000 in 1982/83 to 1,330 in 1990/91, or from 5.5% of all employees in 1982/83 to 7.8% in 1990/91. Staff financed from research budgets increased from 2,370 in 1982/83 to 2,990 in 1986/87 and decreased thereafter to 2,230 in 1990/91. The number of these employees as a percentage of all employees rose from 13.0% in 1982/83 to 17.5% in 1986/87 and then fell to 13.2% in 1990/91. See Table 6.1.

d. Approximately 44.8% of staff in 1990/91, financed from all budgetary sources, were teaching and research staff, 20.8% were technical staff and 34.4% were administrative staff. The teaching and research staff is composed of senior academic staff, i.e. at the rank of lecturer and above (26.5% of all staff), junior academic staff and teaching and research assistants (9.1% of all staff) and other academic staff, mainly external teachers (9.3% of all staff). The academic staff is financed primarily from the ordinary budget (88.9% compared with 79.0% of total staff), while research budgets are utilized mainly for the financing of technical staff — 23.9% of technical staff are financed from research budgets, compared with 13.2% of total staff. See Table 6.4.

e. Graph 1.13 shows the trends in staff numbers financed from the ordinary budget, by type of staff, since 1985/86. The main change that took place during this period was the decrease in the number of junior academic staff and teaching assistants — from 2,150 in 1985/86 to 1,280 in 1990/91, that is — a decline of 40.7%. This decline is the continuation of a trend prevalent since 1978/79, when we first collected data on the number of university staff. In 1978/79 there were 2,860 full-time positions of junior academic staff and teaching assistants. Most of the decrease in the number of university staff financed from the ordinary budget, which was described in Sect. 6.c. above, was concentrated, therefore in junior academic staff and teaching assistants. A long-term decline in the number

Graph 1.13

Staff Financed from the Ordinary Budget in Universities, by Type of Staff



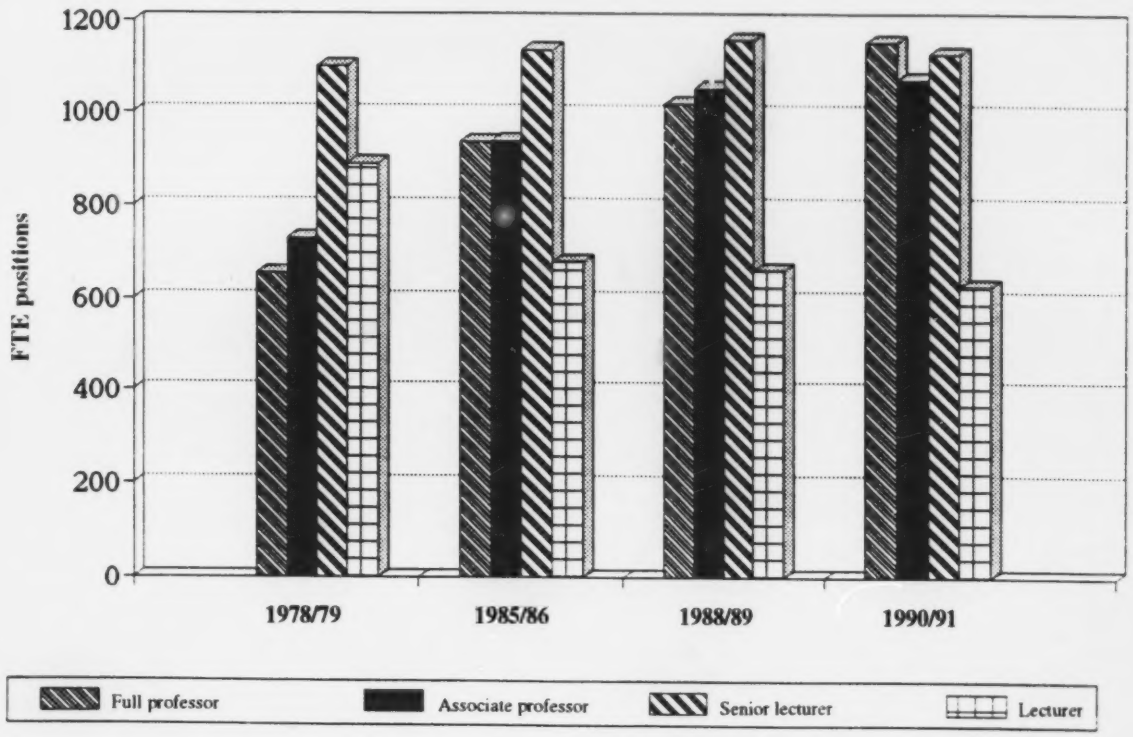
See Table 6.2.

of staff also exists for administrative staff, which numbered 5,440 full-time positions in 1978/79, decreased to 4,930 in 1985/86 and then decreased by 330 additional positions, to 4,600 positions in 1990/91. The size of the technical staff has been relatively stable since 1985/86, continuing a trend begun in 1978/79. The number of other academic staff (mainly external teachers) increased significantly by over 400 full-time positions — from 660 in 1985/86 to 1,070 in 1990/91, or an increase of 61.8%. An important phenomenon is the slow rise during the 1980's and early 1990's in the number of senior academic staff — from 3,370 in 1978/79 to 3,690 in 1985/86 and 3,980 in 1990/91, or an average annual increase of 1.4% over the entire period. See Table 6.2.

f. This slow increase in the number of senior academic staff members was accompanied by a process of staff-upgrading, as can be seen in Graph 1.14. In 1990/91 approximately 29.0% of the academic staff were at the rank of full professor, compared with only 19.4% in 1978/79. The percentage of staff at the rank of associate professor also rose significantly, from 21.6% in 1978/79 to 27.0% in 1990/91. These increases at the top ranks were at the expense of the lower ranks. The absolute number of lecturers and senior lecturers decreased by close to 250 full-time positions during this period, from 1,990 in 1978/79 to 1,750 in 1990/91. In terms of percentages, they fell from 59.0% of the senior academic staff in 1978/79 to 44.1% in 1990/91.

Graph 1.14

Senior Academic Staff Financed from the Ordinary Budget in Universities, by Rank



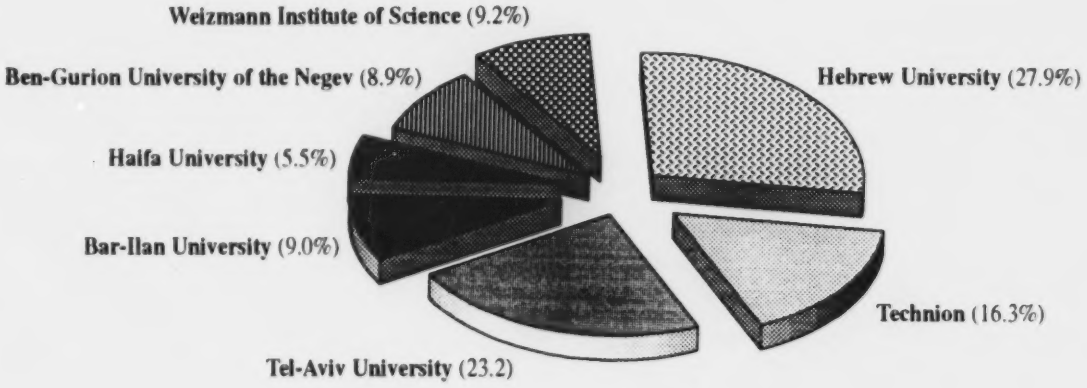
See Table 6.3.

g. At the level of the individual university, the veteran universities had the highest concentration of full and associate professors, as a percentage of all senior academic staff in 1990/91: the Weizmann Institute of Science (77.1%); the Technion (68.0%) and the Hebrew University (60.0%). At the younger universities the percentage of professors was smaller — 33.6% at the University of Haifa, 41.2% at Bar-Ilan University, 50.5% at Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, and 54.6% at Tel-Aviv University. See Table 6.3.

h. More than two-thirds of the 16,910 staff members financed from all budgetary sources in 1990/91 were at three institutions — the Hebrew University, Tel-Aviv University and the Technion. See Graph 1.15 and Table. 6.5.

Graph 1.15

Staff in Universities, by Institution 1990/91



See Table 6.4.

7. Financial Data on the Institutions of Higher Education

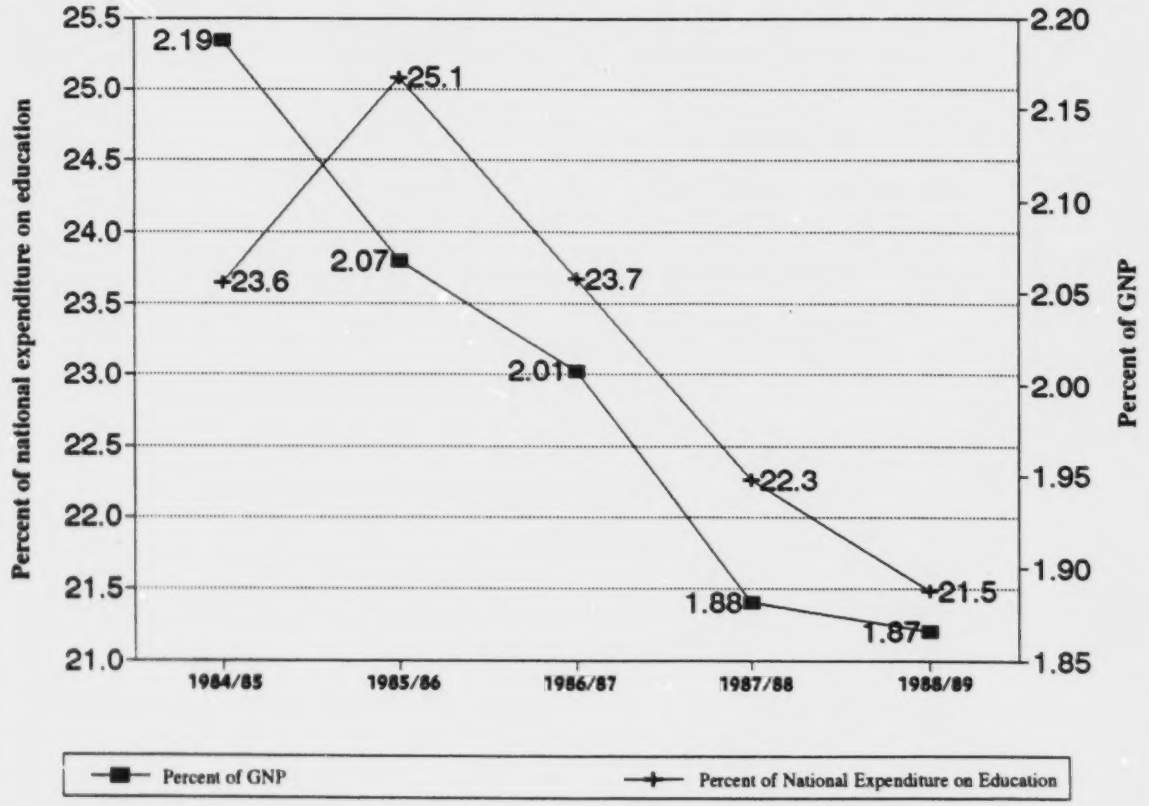
a. There is as yet no comprehensive system of financial data on the institutions of higher education. One source of data is the Central Bureau of Statistics; it computes and publishes the "national expenditure on tertiary education" as well as the "current expenditure on universities" as line items in the calculation of the "national expenditure on education". The "national expenditure on tertiary education" includes current expenditures and investments in fixed assets in institutions of higher education and post-secondary institutions such as schools for applied engineers, etc. A separate figure for institutions of higher education alone is not available. The "current expenditures on universities" refers to universities only (excluding the Open University and the Weizmann Institute of Science), according to the definitions of the Central Bureau of Statistics. A second source of

data is the Planning and Budgeting Committee (PBC). Its administrative staff collects financial data on the institutions of higher education that it supports — that is, not including the academic tracks in teacher training colleges or the College of Management in Tel-Aviv. The detailed tables in Chapter 7 are based on data from both sources and are summarized here.

b. The "national expenditure on tertiary education" rose, in nominal prices, from 232 million New Israeli Shekels (NIS) in the 1984/85 fiscal year to NIS1,320 million in 1988/89, which is the most recent year in this series of data. Throughout this period this expenditure declined relative to the GNP, and during most of the period relative to the "national expenditure on education" as well. The "national expenditure on tertiary education" as a percentage of GNP decreased from 2.2% in 1984/85 to 1.9% in 1988/89, a reduction of 14.6%. A similar decrease was registered in the "national expenditure on tertiary education" as a percentage of the "national expenditure on education"; after rising from 23.6% in 1984/85 to 25.1% in 1985/86, it declined steadily to 21.5% in 1988/89. See Graph 1.16.

Graph 1.16

National Expenditure on Tertiary Education



See Table 7.1.

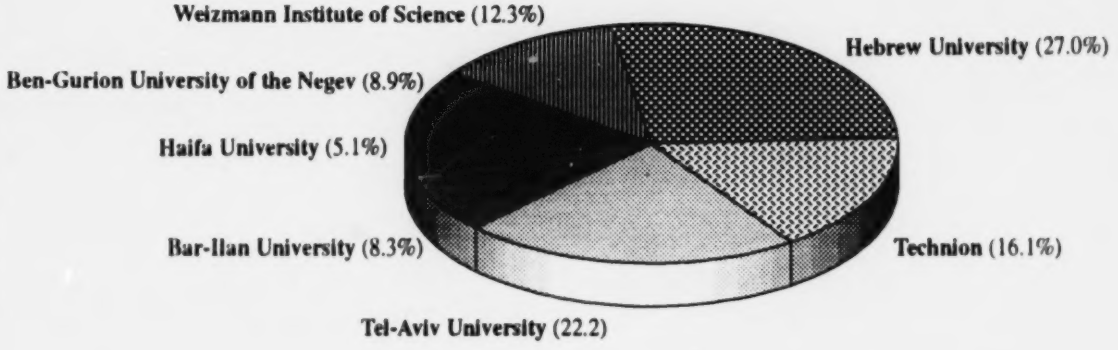
c. The "current expenditure on universities" grew, in nominal terms, from NIS155 million in 1984/85 to NIS877 million in 1988/89, but as a percentage of the "current expenditure on education" it also decreased during this period — from 17.3% in 1984/85 to 15.6% in 1988/89, or a decline of 9.6%. There was an especially steep reduction in the "investment in fixed assets in tertiary education" as a percentage of the "total investment in fixed assets in education", from 30.1% in 1984/85 to 20.2% in 1988/89, i.e. a drop of almost a third. See Table 7.1.

d. The Planning and Budgeting Committee's administrative staff collects data on the ordinary and development budgets of the institutions of higher education that it supports. Consistent data on total expenditures and income of these institutions, based on a special analysis by the PBC administration of the financial reports of the institutions, exist only since the 1987/88 academic year. Total expenditures of these institutions within the framework of the ordinary budget, defined as the budget intended to finance regular current expenses, rose in fixed 1989/90 prices from NIS1,285 million in the 1987/88 academic year to NIS1,326 million in 1989/90, an increase of 3.3%. During this period 95% of these expenses were of the seven universities (including the Weizmann Institute of Science). The breakdown of total expenditures of the ordinary budget in 1989/90 among the seven universities appears in Graph 1.17. The remaining 5% were distributed fairly evenly between the Open University and between the other institutions of higher education funded by the PBC. See Tables 7.2 and 7.3.

e. The total income of the ordinary budgets of all institutions of higher education funded by the PBC amounted to NIS1,313.2 million in 1989/90. Approximately 58% of this income derived from public resources transferred to the institutions by the PBC — 48% as a direct global allocation and 10% as earmarked allocations. Other major sources of income are tuition fees (19%) and donations, mainly from abroad (11%). Other income from research overhead, the selling of services, etc., amounted to 13%.

Graph 1.17

The Ordinary Budget of the Universities, by Institution 1989/90

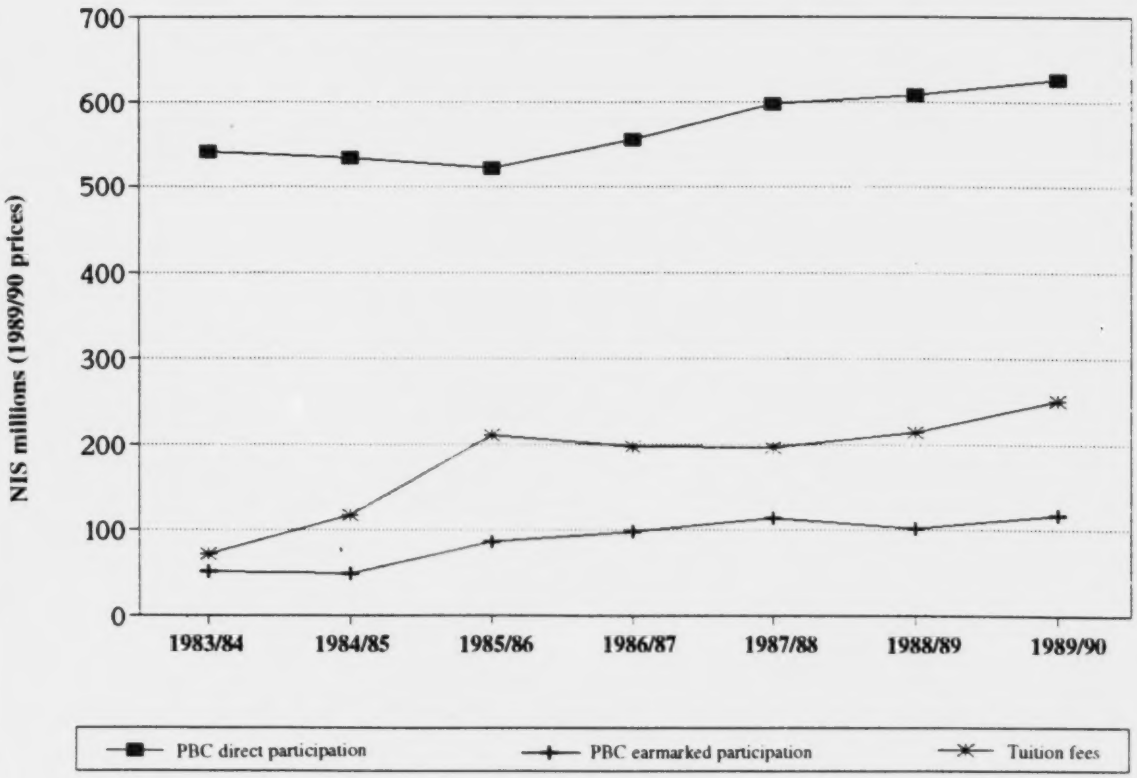


See Tables 7.3 and 7.5.

f. Despite the fact that no consistent series of data on total expenditures and income within the ordinary budget exists prior to 1987/88, changes (in fixed prices) in income to the ordinary budgets from PBC allocations and tuition fees of the institutions funded by the PBC can be examined over a longer period. See Graph 1.18. The largest source of income of the institutions is the PBC's global allocation. Income from this source decreased slightly between 1983/84 and 1985/86 by an average annual rate of 1.7%, from NIS540 million in 1983/84 to NIS520 million in 1985/86. Afterwards the PBC's direct global allocations grew gradually, at an average annual rate of 4.6%, reaching NIS625 million in 1989/90.

Graph 1.18

Income of the Institutions of Higher Education from the PBC and Tuition Fees



1. Includes only institutions funded by the PBC.
2. Not including one-time payments.
3. See Table 7.4.

g. In addition to the direct global allocation, the PBC designates increasing sums as earmarked allocations. These allocations are of two types: matching allocations to income from endowment funds and allocations to promote specific priority projects in the higher education system. The total amount of these allocations to the institutions has risen, in fixed prices, from NIS48 million in 1984/85 to NIS117 million in 1989/90.

h. Income from tuition fees also grew during this period from NIS72 million in 1983/84 to more than NIS250 million in 1989/90 — an increase of more than 150% in real terms. This increase is due to a number of factors: a real increase in tuition fees paid by the individual student (more than 80% from 1982/83 to 1989/90 — see Table 7.6); the growth by 16% of the student population in the institutions funded by the PBC during this period; and technical adjustments relating to the timing of the collection of tuition fees, caused by the transition from a hyper-inflationary national economy during the period 1982/83 — 1985/86 to an economy with an annual rate of inflation of 17% in 1989/90.

i. Expenditures of the development budget* of the institutions of higher education funded by the PBC amounted to NIS89 million in 1989/90. The major share of this was expenditures by the universities, including the Open University (84%); the remaining 16% was by the other institutions of higher education. PBC allocations to the development budget of all of the above institutions in 1989/90 amounted to NIS13.4 million, which covered about 10% of the total development budget of the universities (most activities were without any PBC participation) and 33% of the development budget of the other institutions of higher education. It should be noted, however, that the distribution of PBC allocations to the development budget in recent years between universities on the one hand and other institutions of higher education on the other is not typical of the long term trend. See Table 7.7.

j. The development budget of the universities has been on a long-term downward trend since 1973/74, when it amounted to NIS243 million at fixed 1989/90 prices, or more than three times its scope in 1989/90 (NIS74 million). Most of this erosion occurred from 1973/74 to 1984/85, when the development budget of the universities amounted to NIS91 million, but continues at a slower rate since then. PBC participation in the development budget has fallen at an even faster rate than that of the total development budget. PBC allocations amounted to NIS121 million in 1973/74 and fell to NIS18 million in 1984/85 and NIS7.6 million in 1989/90. PBC participation, as a percentage of the development budget, declined accordingly, from 50% in 1973/74 to 20% in 1985/86 and 10% in 1989/90.

* Development budgets, as used in this report, are earmarked funds for specified construction projects and investments in general physical infrastructure. See technical appendix for a more detailed explanation.

Chapter 2

POTENTIAL FOR AND ACCESSIBILITY TO UNDERGRADUATE STUDIES

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Table 2.1

18-Year Olds, Twelfth Graders and Matriculants 1980/81-1990/91

	18 Year olds[3]	Twelfth graders	of these: On matriculation track[2]	Matriculants		
				Internal[1]	External	Total[1]
1980/81	66,300	38,100	31,500	17,600	1,600	19,200
1981/82	68,400	41,300	33,900	18,800	1,700	20,500
1982/83	71,700	45,100	37,300	20,700	1,400	22,100
1983/84	72,800	47,000	39,000	21,500	1,500	23,000
1984/85	71,700	48,000	39,900	22,100	2,100	24,200
1985/86	73,100	51,300	43,100	23,700	1,700	25,400
1986/87	76,500	53,600	43,800	24,600	1,300	25,900
1987/88	80,200	58,700	48,900	26,600	1,150	27,750
1988/89	84,000	61,500	50,700	27,900	1,000	28,900
1989/90	85,600	61,300[5]	50,500	27,700	1,000	28,700
1990/91[4]	89,800[5]	63,700[5]	53,100[5]	..	..	..

1. The figures include resit examinees from previous years awarded in present year. The figures are an estimate of the PBC. See technical appendix.
2. See technical appendix.
3. The figures refer to the average population in the calendar year overlapping the majority of the academic year.
4. Data on twelfth grade students are based on enrollments at the beginning of the school year. Due to the large immigration in this year, a considerable number of pupils entered the twelfth grade during the school year. The figures on twelfth grade pupils in 1990/91 are therefore underestimates.
5. Updated figures.

Table 2.2

Internal Matriculants[1], by Sex and by Origin of Father 1986/87-1988/89

	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89
		Hebrew education	
Total	20,389	22,302	23,676
Percentages	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sex			
Men	43.8	44.3	43.8
Women	56.2	55.7	56.2
Origin of father			
Israel	32.3	34.3	35.2
Asia-Africa	35.3	33.2	33.1
Europe-America	32.4	32.5	31.7
		Arab education	
Total	2,351	2,491	2,354
Percentages	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sex			
Men	53.9	53.0	52.0
Women	46.1	47.0	48.0

1. Resits from previous years are not included in the figures in this table.

Table 2.3

Pupils in Pre-Academic Preparatory Programs, by Type of Institution and Socio-Economic Status[1] 1981/82-1990/91

	Type of Institution									
		At University								
	Grand total	Total	Hebrew University	Technion	Tel-Aviv University	Bar-Ilan University[1]	Haifa University	Ben-Gurion University of the Negev	Regional colleges	Teacher training colleges
1981/82 — total	2,410	1,969	..	..	..	..	..	..	441	—
"Worthy of advancement"	1,425	1,030	..	..	..	..	..	..	395	—
1982/83 — total	3,030	2,260	..	..	..	..	..	..	770	—
"Worthy of advancement"	1,740	1,045	..	..	..	..	..	..	695	—
1983/84 — total	3,066	2,117	459	614	385	61	325	273	788	161
"Worthy of advancement"	1,939	1,108	352	213	235	61	120	127	673	158
1984/85 — total	3,483	2,204	408	648	478	—	353	317	1,114	165
"Worthy of advancement"	2,257	1,070	287	140	302	—	204	137	1,031	156
1985/86 — total	3,856	2,242	389	807	394	—	392	260	1,463	151
"Worthy of advancement"	2,456	969	270	171	216	—	214	98	1,366	121
1986/87 — total	4,511	2,414	451	713	406	69	524	251	1,780	317
"Worthy of advancement"	3,205	1,264	294	151	267	64	360	128	1,651	290
1987/88 — total	4,811	2,298	382	630	426	88	465	307	2,009	504
"Worthy of advancement"	3,290	1,121	278	134	236	80	235	158	1,803	366
1988/89 — total	4,899	2,309	388	547	394	125	530	325	1,910	680
"Worthy of advancement"	3,311	1,122	231	108	195	118	245	225	1,672	517
1989/90 — total	5,986	2,779	378	671	434	322	549	419	2,272	941
"Worthy of advancement"	4,309	1,359	245	165	222	276	277	174	2,200	750
1990/91 — total	6,612	3,055[2]	469	686	391	629	431	423	2,248	1,309
"Worthy of advancement"	4,181	1,558[2]	269	152	204	511	193	208	1,521	1,102

Source: The Association for the Advancement of Education.

1. See technical appendix for explanation of "worthy of advancement".
2. Including 26 students at the Jerusalem Institute of Technology, of whom 21 are "worthy of advancement".

Table 2.4

Pupils in Preparatory Programs for New Immigrants in the Universities by Institution 1979/80-1990/91

	Institution						
	Total	Hebrew University	Technion	Tel-Aviv University	Bar-Ilan University	Haifa University	Ben-Gurion University of the Negev
1979/80	1,084	286	205	238	—	170	185
1980/81	743	230	152	158	—	89	114
1981/82	550	232	109	95	—	31	83
1982/83	689	300	115	136	—	—	138
1983/84	681	299	113	163	—	106	—
1984/85	749	317	111	156	—	126	39
1985/86	637	347	58	114	—	118	—
1986/87	675	416	74	127	—	58	—
1987/88	619	345	89	116	—	69	—
1988/89	575	400	61	114	—	—	—
1989/90	724	522	101	101	—	—	—
1990/91	2,663	839	337	454	369	397	267

Source: Students' Authority, Ministry of Immigrant Absorption.

Table 2.5

Pupils in Preparatory Programs for New Immigrants in the Universities by Continent of Emigration 1979/80-1990/91

	Total	Eastern Europe[1]	Western Europe	North America	South America	Asia	Africa	Other
1979/80	1,084	211	251	57	255	254	50	6
1980/81	743	140	191	37	170	164	38	3
1981/82	550	48	189	65	167	41	33	7
1982/83	689	45	258	68	239	30	48	1
1983/84	681	26	221	59	286	27	59	3
1984/85	749	33	247	81	265	36	82	5
1985/86	647	24	164	59	213	31	102	54
1986/87	675	32	184	37	250	73	97	2
1987/88	619	97	121	34	219	55	92	1
1988/89	575	80	123	39	200	56	77	—
1989/90	724	271	142	30	216	28	34	3
1990/91	2,663	2,183	141	47	223	37	29	3

Source: Students' Authority, Ministry of Immigrant Absorption.

1. Consists primarily of immigrants from the Commonwealth of Independent States.

Table 2.6

First-Time Examinees of the Psychometric Entrance Examination of the National Center for Testing and Evaluation, by Various Characteristics 1986-1991

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Total	30,047	27,493	26,613	29,371	31,282	35,336
Percentages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sex						
Men	52.3	49.7	47.3	46.8	45.3	45.1
Women	47.7	50.3	52.7	53.2	54.7	54.9
Age						
Under 18	11.0	11.9	17.9	21.1	23.2	24.0
18-19	17.8	20.2	23.2	22.5	21.3	20.8
20-21	33.3	33.0	30.1	29.7	30.0	31.9
22-24	19.8	18.4	16.1	15.1	14.9	16.1
25-29	9.9	7.7	6.0	5.0	4.1	3.5
30+	8.3	8.7	6.6	6.6	6.4	3.7
Language of exam						
Hebrew	83.3	81.9	81.3	83.7	82.9	79.4
Arabic	7.6	8.7	10.1	9.4	9.3	6.0
Russian	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	2.3	11.4
Other & combined	8.6	9.2	8.2	6.5	5.5	3.3
Total examined in Hebrew	25,035	22,503	21,644	24,593	25,942	28,041
Percentages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Origin[2]						
Born in Israel	85.9	85.7	87.5	87.3	89.0	90.8
Of these, father born in:						
Israel	25.1	27.5	30.9	31.8	32.8	35.3
Asia-Africa	28.4	28.2	27.4	25.6	27.0	26.2
Europe-America	32.4	30.1	29.2	29.9	29.2	29.3
Born in Asia-Africa	4.2	4.1	3.0	2.7	2.1	1.6
Born in Europe-America[1]	9.9	10.2	9.5	10.0	8.9	7.6

Source: National Institute for Testing & Evaluation.

1. Incuding a small number of countries classified as "other".
2. Including non- Jews.

Table 2.7

Candidates for Undergraduate Studies in Universities, by the Results of the Applications 1979/80-1990/91

	Results of applications					
		Admitted				
			of these:			
	Grand total	Total	Studied	Did not study	Rejected	Other
	(Absolute numbers)					
1979/80	24,639	16,174	11,884	4,290	7,659	806
1981/82	25,631	16,474	12,201	4,273	8,564	593
1982/83	26,615	16,709	12,132	4,577	9,128	778
1983/84	25,608	16,087	12,023	4,064	8,800	721
1984/85	26,205	16,652	11,489	5,163	9,048	505
1988/89	25,236	17,743	13,486	4,257	6,568	925
1989/90	25,046	18,253	13,990	4,263	5,739	1,054
1990/91	25,985	19,412	15,006	4,406	5,827	746
	(percentages)					
1979/80	100.0	65.6	48.2	17.4	31.1	3.3
1981/82	100.0	64.3	47.6	16.7	33.4	2.3
1982/83	100.0	62.8	45.6	17.2	34.3	2.9
1983/84	100.0	62.8	47.0	15.9	34.4	2.8
1984/85	100.0	63.5	43.8	19.7	34.5	1.9
1988/89	100.0	70.3	53.4	16.9	26.0	3.7
1989/90	100.0	72.9	55.9	17.0	22.9	4.2
1990/91	100.0	74.7	57.7	17.0	22.4	2.9

Table 2.8

Applications for Undergraduate Studies in Universities, by Institution and Results of the Applications 1979/80-1990/91

Institution and results of application	1979/80	1982/83	1984/85	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91
Hebrew University — total	8,381	9,717	9,550	8,824	8,246	8,216
Percentages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Admitted and studying	28.6	26.2	25.0	33.3	37.4	38.3
Admitted, not studying	20.1	23.3	24.9	26.7	29.0	21.1
Rejected	48.6	49.8	49.9	39.7	32.9	39.9
Other	2.7	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.7
Technion — total	3,474	3,850	4,000	3,569	3,534	4,340
Percentages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Admitted and studying	40.1	36.6	39.8	45.9	47.9	46.2
Admitted, not studying	8.3	9.3	12.5	12.3	6.0	6.4
Rejected	41.7	45.6	44.2	35.0	30.0	32.0
Other	9.9	8.5	3.5	6.8	16.1	15.4
Tel-Aviv University — total	9,975	9,935	11,526	11,222	10,730	10,751
Percentages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Admitted and studying	32.0	36.4	28.3	33.5	35.4	35.9
Admitted, not studying	21.1	25.8	27.4	23.5	22.3	30.2
Rejected	43.0	37.8	43.1	32.8	31.0	30.8
Other	3.9	—	1.2	10.2	11.3	3.1
Bar-Ilan University — total	5,122	5,794	6,265	5,850	5,615	6,151
Percentages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Admitted and studying	40.2	30.9	23.3	32.3	39.5	42.7
Admitted, not studying	17.4	15.0	19.6	36.1	34.7	35.4
Rejected	33.4	40.8	50.4	30.1	24.1	20.4
Other	9.0	13.3	6.7	1.5	1.7	1.5
Haifa University — total	4,673	4,790	4,528	4,497	4,575	4,050
Percentages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Admitted and studying	34.8	34.9	36.9	43.2	43.8	43.8
Admitted, not studying	31.4	29.3	32.9	18.7	21.7	22.0
Rejected	27.7	30.6	24.1	27.1	26.0	24.2
Other	6.1	5.2	6.1	11.0	8.5	10.0
Ben-Gurion University — total	4,022	4,770	4,686	4,220	4,007	4,980
Percentages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Admitted and studying	23.0	26.0	25.2	32.6	30.5	31.6
Admitted, not studying	25.6	21.8	28.0	30.3	36.0	25.6
Rejected	43.5	42.1	41.5	34.5	29.5	35.9
Other	7.9	10.1	5.3	2.6	4.0	6.9

Table 2.9

Candidates and Freshman Students in Universities, by Field of Study and Average Number of Candidates per Student 1979/80-1990/91

Field of study	1979/80			1982/83			1984/85		
	Candidates	Freshman students	Average number of candidates per student	Candidates	Freshman students	Average number of candidates per student	Candidates	Freshman students	Average number of candidates per student
Grand total	24,639	11,884	2.1	26,615	12,132	2.2	26,205	11,489	2.3
Humanities — total	6,543	3,376	1.9	6,920	3,209	2.1	6,578	3,319	2.0
General humanities	2,079	1,127	1.8	2,599	1,251	2.1	2,424	1,437	1.7
Languages, literature etc.	1,857	1,006	1.8	1,895	923	2.0	1,737	951	1.8
Education and teacher training	1,634	742	2.2	1,498	591	2.5	1,521	452	3.4
Arts, crafts and applied arts	928	487	1.9	882	430	2.1	821	410	2.0
Special programmes etc.	45	14	3.2	46	14	3.3	75	69	1.1
Social sciences — total	7,606	3,492	2.2	7,766	3,460	2.2	7,095	2,626	2.7
Social sciences	6,408	2,918	2.2	6,184	2,808	2.2	5,566	2,270	2.5
Business and management	1,198	574	2.1	1,582	652	2.4	1,529	356	4.3
Law	1,753	698	2.5	1,815	773	2.3	1,905	509	3.7
Medicine and para-medical studies — total	2,340	718	3.3	2,568	891	2.9	2,406	756	3.2
Medicine	1,682	489	3.4	1,467	525	2.8	1,222	311	3.9
Para-medical studies	658	229	2.9	1,101	366	3.0	1,184	445	2.7
Mathematics and natural sciences — total	2,818	1,662	1.7	3,569	1,833	1.9	3,894	2,106	1.8
Mathematics, statistics and cumputer sciences	1,450	896	1.6	2,100	1,109	1.9	2,447	1,187	2.1
Physical sciences	556	339	1.6	591	309	1.9	559	408	1.4
Biological sciences	812	427	1.9	878	415	2.1	888	511	1.7
Agriculture	552	262	2.1	510	230	2.2	442	213	2.1
Engineering and architecture	2,536	1,392	1.8	2,880	1,558	1.8	3,207	1,582	2.0
General studies	328	237	1.4	79	48	1.6	355	217	1.6
Not known	163	47	..	508	130	..	323	161	..

cont.

Table 2.9 — continued

Field of study	1988/89 Candi-dates	1988/89 Fresh-man students	1988/89 Average number of candi-dates per student	1989/90 Candi-dates	1989/90 Fresh-man students	1989/90 Average number of candi-dates per student	1990/91 Candi-dates	1990/91 Fresh-man students	1990/91 Average number of candi-dates per student
Grand total	25,236	13,486	1.9	25,046	13,989	1.8	25,985	15,006	1.7
Humanities — total	5,420	3,566	1.5	5,575	4,066	1.4	5,678	4,037	1.4
General humanities	1,807	1,428	1.3	1,887	1,503	1.3	1,867	1,451	1.3
Languages, literature etc.	1,540	1,131	1.4	1,752	1,409	1.2	1,625	1,278	1.3
Education and teacher training	1,096	515	2.1	1,080	581	1.9	1,047	595	1.8
Arts, crafts and applied arts	794	382	2.1	671	478	1.4	884	588	1.5
Special programmes etc.	183	110	1.7	185	95	1.9	255	115	2.2
Social sciences — total	7,519	3,882	1.9	7,207	3,826	1.9	7,380	4,047	1.8
Social sciences	5,821	3,552	1.6	5,759	3,454	1.7	5,777	3,614	1.6
Business and management	1,698	330	5.1	1,448	372	3.9	1,603	433	3.7
Law	2,154	499	4.3	1,925	502	3.8	1,554	410	3.8
Medicine and para-medical studies — total	2,932	824	3.6	3,074	991	3.1	3,560	1,070	3.3
Medicine	1,403	357	3.9	1,269	332	3.8	1,352	357	3.8
Para-medical studies	1,529	467	3.3	1,805	659	2.7	2,208	713	3.1
Mathematics and natural sciences — total	2,716	1,969	1.4	2,798	2,133	1.3	3,279	2,453	1.3
Mathematics, statistics and cumputer sciences	1,326	896	1.5	1,279	875	1.5	1,624	1,162	1.4
Physical sciences	569	515	1.1	699	654	1.1	731	682	1.1
Biological sciences	821	558	1.5	820	604	1.4	924	609	1.5
Agriculture	303	210	1.4	299	191	1.6	351	196	1.8
Engineering and architecture	3,038	1,742	1.7	2,975	1,738	1.7	3,311	2,051	1.6
General studies	471	232	2.0	557	331	1.7	441	380	1.2
Not known	683	562	..	636	211	..	431	372	..

1. Data on first year students are based on the candidate files of the institutions. See technical appendix.

Chapter 3

STUDENTS IN INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

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Table 3.1

Students in Institutions of Higher Education[1], by Type of Institution and Level of Degree 1980/81-1990/91

Year	Grand total	Undergraduate students at:				Post-graduate students at universities[3]
		Total	Universities	Teacher training colleges[2]	Other institutions	
1980/81	57,873	42,943	40,910	712	1,321	14,930
1981/82	59,242	43,987	41,960	732	1,295	15,255
1982/83	60,865	45,600	43,380	702	1,518	15,265
1983/84	63,092	47,297	44,815	861	1,621	15,795
1984/85	64,036	47,236	44,355	1,033	1,848	16,800
1985/86	68,236	50,821	44,945	3,967	1,909	17,415
1986/87	69,437	51,417	45,480	4,058	1,879	18,020
1987/88	71,269	52,809	45,730	4,431	2,648	18,460
1988/89	73,144	53,944	45,880	4,735	3,329	19,200
1989/90	76,056	55,246	46,960	4,746	3,540	20,810
1990/91	80,749	58,309	48,750	5,701	3,858	22,440

1. Students at the Open University are not included. See table 3.13 for data on the number of students at the Open University.
2. Beginning in 1985/86 the data includes students in all years of study in a program leading towards a bachelors of education (B.ed.) degree. Prior to this year the figures include all students in programs for teaching at the general secondary level (grades 7-10) and fourth year students only of other academic programs of study.
3. Includes students toward the equivalent of a master's degree, doctorate or diploma.

Table 3.2

Students in Universities[1], by Level of Degree 1948/49-1990/91

Year	Grand total	Bachelor's degree		Master's degree	Doctorate	Diploma
		Total	Thereof: Freshman year			
1948/49	1,635	1,549	190	(2)	86	—
1949/50	2,450	2,336	1,030	(2)	114	—
1959/60	9,275	8,348	2,925	(2)	927	—
1969/70	35,374	28,053	9,854	5,156	1,346	819
1974/75	49,849	36,051	10,246	9,867	2,719	1,212
1975/76	50,170	37,350	11,600	8,870	2,750	1,200
1976/77	50,510	37,550	12,750	8,715	2,965	1,280
1977/78	51,580	38,650	13,330	8,640	2,970	1,320
1978/79	52,740	39,010	12,840	9,370	2,970	1,390
1979/80	54,480	40,250	13,510	10,050	2,930	1,250
1980/81	55,840	40,910	13,550	10,600	3,070	1,260
1981/82	57,215	41,960	13,070	11,010	3,075	1,170
1982/83	58,645	43,380	13,600	11,155	3,000	1,110
1983/84	60,610	44,815	13,790	11,880	3,065	850
1984/85	61,155	44,355	13,310	12,765	3,215	820
1985/86	62,360	44,945	13,420	13,165	3,375	875
1986/87	63,500	45,480	13,990	13,660	3,410	950
1987/88	64,190	45,730	13,660	14,065	3,625	770
1988/89	65,080	45,880	14,050	14,510	3,820	870
1989/90	67,770	46,960	14,720	16,100	3,910	800
1990/91	71,190	48,750	15,425	17,140	4,360	940

1. Data from 1975/76 onward are based on the files of the institutions covered.
2. Students for master's degree are included with students for bachelor's degree.

Table 3.3

Students in Universities[1], by Institution and Level of Degree 1969/70-1990/91

	Institution							
	Total	Hebrew University	Technion	Tel-Aviv University	Bar-Ilan University	Haifa University	Ben-Gurion University of the Negev	Weizmann Institute of Science
				Total				
1969/70	35,374	12,588	6,045	7,958	4,273	2,794	1,297	419
1974/75	49,849	13,516	8,453	12,813	6,527	4,713	3,247	580
1979/80	54,480	13,570	7,580	14,380	8,070	6,140	4,250	490
1984/85	61,155	14,385	8,060	18,020	8,780	6,330	5,080	500
1985/86	62,360	14,860	8,540	18,390	8,640	6,350	5,050	530
1986/87	63,500	15,370	8,710	18,800	8,480	6,400	5,170	570
1987/88	64,190	15,460	8,760	18,630	8,710	6,520	5,490	620
1988/89	65,080	16,190	8,730	18,730	8,830	6,540	5,410	650
1989/90	67,770	16,780	9,080	19,270	9,330	6,780	5,890	640
1990/91	71,190	17,700	9,770	19,440	10,200	7,030	6,410	640
				Bachelor's degree				
1969/70	28,053	9,213	4,066	6,836	3,925	2,729	1,284	—
1974/75	36,051	8,559	5,777	8,943	5,770	4,119	2,883	—
1979/80	40,250	8,700	5,400	10,350	6,750	5,350	3,700	—
1984/85	44,355	9,070	6,000	12,975	6,800	5,410	4,100	—
1985/86	44,945	9,550	6,250	13,000	6,650	5,375	4,120	—
1986/87	45,480	9,850	6,430	13,000	6,500	5,440	4,260	—
1987/88	45,730	9,900	6,400	12,800	6,670	5,450	4,510	—
1988/89	45,880	10,320	6,410	12,650	6,670	5,350	4,480	—
1989/90	46,960	10,600	6,600	12,770	6,780	5,400	4,810	—
1990/91	48,750	10,960	7,060	12,630	7,450	5,570	5,080	—
				Master's degree				
1969/70	5,156	2,119	1,645	951	272	—	—	169
1974/75	9,867	3,086	2,250	3,120	543	394	290	184
1979/80	10,050	3,130	1,740	3,100	1,010	480	420	170
1984/85	12,765	3,840	1,640	4,120	1,550	715	720	180
1985/86	13,165	3,850	1,820	4,400	1,550	745	610	190
1986/87	13,660	4,000	1,820	4,700	1,500	790	630	220
1987/88	14,065	4,020	1,870	4,750	1,520	880	805	220
1988/89	14,510	4,220	1,800	4,940	1,620	960	750	220
1989/90	16,100	4,630	1,900	5,450	1,940	1,130	860	190
1990/91	17,140	4,890	2,070	5,650	2,070	1,190	1,080	190

cont.

Table 3.3 — continued

	Institution							
	Total	Hebrew University	Technion	Tel-Aviv University	Bar-Ilan University	Haifa University	Ben-Gurion University of the Negev	Weizmann Institute of Science
				Doctorate				
1969/70	1,346	742	334	..	20	—	—	250
1974/75	2,719	1,356	420	416	131	—	—	396
1979/80	2,930	1,340	350	630	210	10	70	320
1984/85	3,215	1,300	360	750	300	25	160	320
1985/86	3,375	1,310	410	800	310	45	160	340
1986/87	3,410	1,320	400	800	330	50	160	350
1987/88	3,625	1,370	440	830	370	70	145	400
1988/89	3,820	1,470	470	840	390	80	140	430
1989/90	3,910	1,420	520	850	410	90	170	450
1990/91	4,360	1,660	580	940	430	110	190	450
				Diploma				
1969/70	819	514	..	171	56	65	13	—
1974/75	1,212	515	6	334	83	200	74	—
1979/80	1,250	400	90	300	100	300	60	—
1984/85	820	175	60	175	130	180	100	—
1985/86	875	150	60	190	130	185	160	—
1986/87	950	200	60	300	150	120	120	—
1987/88	770	170	50	250	150	120	30	—
1988/89	870	180	50	300	150	150	40	—
1989/90	800	130	60	200	200	160	50	—
1990/91	940	190	60	220	250	160	60	—

1. See footnote 1 to table 3.2.

Table 3.4

Students in Universities, by Level of Degree and Institution 1990/91

Institution	Grand total	Bachelor's degree		Master's degree	Doctorate	Diploma
		Total	Thereof: Freshman year			
			Absolute numbers			
Total	71,190	48,750	15,425	17,140	4,360	940
Hebrew University	17,700	10,960	3,770	4,890	1,660	190
Technion	9,770	7,060	2,060	2,070	580	60
Tel-Aviv University	19,440	12,630	3,630	5,650	940	220
Bar-Ilan University	10,200	7,450	2,400	2,070	430	250
Haifa University	7,030	5,570	1,925	1,190	110	160
Ben-Gurion University of the Negev	6,410	5,080	1,640	1,080	190	60
Weizmann Institute of Science	640	—	—	190	450	—
			Percentages			
Total	100.0	68.5	21.7	24.1	6.1	1.3
Hebrew University	100.0	61.9	21.3	27.6	9.4	1.1
Technion	100.0	72.3	21.1	21.2	5.9	0.6
Tel-Aviv University	100.0	65.0	18.7	29.1	4.8	1.1
Bar-Ilan University	100.0	73.0	23.5	20.3	4.2	2.5
Haifa University	100.0	79.2	27.4	16.9	1.6	2.3
Ben-Gurion University of the Negev	100.0	79.3	25.6	16.8	3.0	0.9
Weizmann Institute of Science	100.0	—	—	29.7	70.3	—
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hebrew University	24.9	22.5	24.4	28.5	38.1	20.2
Technion	13.7	14.5	13.4	12.1	13.3	6.4
Tel-Aviv University	27.3	25.9	23.5	33.0	21.6	23.4
Bar-Ilan University	14.3	15.3	15.6	12.1	9.9	26.6
Haifa University	9.9	11.4	12.5	6.9	2.5	17.0
Ben-Gurion University of the Negev	9.0	10.4	10.6	6.3	4.4	6.4
Weizmann Institute of Science	0.9	—	—	1.1	10.3	—

Table 3.5

Students in Universities, by Field of Study and Level of Degree 1974/75-1990/91

Field of study	1974/75	1979/80	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91
					Total				
Grand total	49,849	54,480	61,155	62,360	63,500	64,190	65,080	67,770	71,190
Humanities — total	15,249	16,715	18,094	18,498	18,135	17,969	17,837	18,776	19,608
General humanities	5,056	5,703	6,618	7,330	7,284	7,170	6,955	6,980	7,000
Languages, literature etc.	5,016	4,720	4,977	4,976	4,887	4,820	4,823	5,169	5,357
Education and teacher training	3,608	4,293	4,175	4,007	3,728	3,630	3,770	4,260	4,804
Arts, crafts and applied arts	1,366	1,782	2,043	1,883	1,879	1,871	1,766	1,926	1,984
Special courses and miscellaneous	203	217	281	302	357	478	523	441	463
Social sciences — total	13,163	15,717	16,865	16,448	17,381	18,073	18,896	20,040	20,867
Social sciences	11,513	12,631	13,166	12,574	13,226	14,234	14,987	16,215	16,836
Business and management	1,650	3,086	3,699	3,874	4,155	3,839	3,909	3,825	4,031
Law	1,845	2,061	2,599	2,511	2,360	2,272	2,283	2,291	2,151
Medicine — total	2,323	3,083	4,223	4,589	4,789	4,958	4,850	5,126	5,482
Medicine	1,802	2,194	2,659	2,806	2,682	2,690	2,619	2,725	2,821
Para-medical studies	521	889	1,564	1,783	2,107	2,268	2,231	2,401	2,661
Mathematics and natural sciences — total	7,625	7,429	9,727	9,860	10,254	10,304	10,344	10,494	11,290
Mathematics, statistics and computer sciences	2,892	3,070	4,531	4,432	4,365	4,066	3,953	3,891	4,268
Physical sciences	2,362	1,908	2,089	2,378	2,646	2,939	3,061	3,260	3,509
Biological sciences	2,371	2,451	3,107	3,050	3,243	3,299	3,330	3,343	3,513
Agriculture	956	1,482	1,199	1,198	1,129	1,118	1,141	1,272	1,422
Engineering and architecture	8,688	7,993	8,448	9,256	9,452	9,496	9,729	9,771	10,370

cont.

Table 3.5 — continued

Field of study	1974/75	1979/80	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91
	Bachelor's degree								
Grand total	36,051	44,250	44,355	44,945	45,480	45,730	45,880	46,960	48,750
Humanities — total	11,184	12,304	13,263	13,625	13,147	13,047	12,746	13,032	13,568
General humanities	3,973	4,453	5,589	5,772	5,708	5,491	5,395	5,158	5,167
Languages, literature etc.	3,968	3,770	3,726	3,930	3,850	3,787	3,780	4,014	4,145
Education and teacher training	1,967	2,458	2,262	2,198	1,848	1,864	1,838	2,057	2,410
Arts, crafts and applied arts	1,192	1,566	1,597	1,598	1,548	1,569	1,425	1,547	1,608
Special courses and miscellaneous	—	57	89	127	193	336	368	256	238
Social sciences — total	10,021	11,892	12,153	11,693	12,163	12,700	13,189	13,899	14,159
Social sciences	9,597	10,386	10,379	9,903	10,449	11,113	11,755	12,622	12,932
Business and management	424	1,506	1,774	1,790	1,714	1,587	1,434	1,277	1,227
Law	1,607	1,839	2,439	2,330	2,176	2,072	2,087	2,086	1,929
Medicine — total	1,583	1,996	2,662	2,897	3,069	3,091	3,020	3,086	3,351
Medicine	1,155	1,248	1,331	1,447	1,440	1,184	1,125	1,112	1,136
Para-medical studies	429	748	1,331	1,450	1,629	1,907	1,895	1,974	2,215
Mathematics and natural sciences — total	4,508	4,750	6,386	6,434	6,581	6,491	6,378	6,461	6,952
Mathematics, statistics and computer sciences	2,209	2,490	3,814	3,664	3,534	3,220	3,043	2,927	3,244
Physical sciences	1,088	997	1,153	1,408	1,560	1,805	1,857	1,976	2,073
Biological sciences	1,211	1,263	1,419	1,362	1,487	1,466	1,478	1,558	1,635
Agriculture	721	1,140	754	754	703	696	704	751	846
Engineering and architecture	6,429	6,329	6,698	7,212	7,424	7,633	7,756	7,645	7,945

cont.

Table 3.5 — continued

Field of study	1974/75	1979/80	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91
	Master's degree								
Grand total	9,867	10,050	12,765	13,165	13,860	14,065	14,510	16,100	17,140
Humanities — total	2,325	2,385	3,089	3,306	3,410	3,443	3,452	4,009	4,097
General humanities	803	799	996	1,183	1,197	1,284	1,209	1,663	1,332
Languages, literature etc.	744	600	715	732	740	725	706	826	882
Education and teacher training	602	702	1,021	1,102	1,089	1,094	1,177	1,396	1,489
Arts, crafts and applied arts	146	157	255	234	279	248	274	311	298
Special courses and miscellaneous	—	47	102	55	105	92	86	115	106
Social sciences — total	2,789	3,385	4,250	4,292	4,691	4,867	5,155	5,672	6,170
Social sciences	1,603	1,841	2,323	2,335	2,407	2,750	2,836	3,193	3,450
Business and management	1,186	1,544	1,927	1,957	2,284	2,117	2,319	2,479	2,720
Law	173	151	166	136	148	161	159	171	182
Medicine — total	707	1,074	1,544	1,632	1,498	1,812	1,714	1,861	1,905
Medicine	628	947	1,340	1,350	1,199	1,504	1,430	1,476	1,538
Para-medical studies	78	127	204	282	299	308	284	385	367
Mathematics and natural sciences — total	1,661	1,386	1,788	1,849	1,926	2,015	2,149	2,279	2,395
Mathematics, statistics and computer sciences	486	390	498	552	603	604	642	676	700
Physical sciences	583	371	460	458	480	545	621	707	768
Biological sciences	592	625	830	839	843	866	886	896	927
Agriculture	124	217	294	279	251	261	277	357	377
Engineering and architecture	2,085	1,582	1,634	1,671	1,671	1,506	1,604	1,751	2,014

cont.

Table 3.5 — continued

Field of study	1974/75	1979/80	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91
	Doctorate								
Grand total	2,719	2,930	3,215	3,375	3,410	3,625	3,820	3,910	4,360
Humanities — total	574	812	797	847	803	870	940	1,004	1,111
General humanities	270	437	363	374	356	395	411	461	511
Languages, literature etc.	238	249	254	274	249	270	285	278	280
Education and teacher training	38	76	132	147	147	150	175	194	239
Arts, crafts and applied arts	29	47	45	51	49	54	67	68	78
Special courses and miscellaneous	—	3	3	1	2	1	2	3	3
Social sciences — total	256	299	322	341	345	400	419	429	477
Social sciences	218	261	280	291	293	339	363	360	393
Business and management	38	38	42	50	52	61	56	69	84
Law	60	62	45	45	36	39	37	34	40
Medicine — total	24	84	54	60	74	55	116	179	200
Medicine	13	67	3	9	32	2	64	137	147
Para-medical studies	11	17	51	51	42	53	52	42	53
Mathematics and natural sciences — total	1,442	1,292	1,501	1,544	1,614	1,743	1,779	1,725	1,922
Mathematics, statistics and computer sciences	197	226	193	195	197	232	260	273	318
Physical sciences	684	580	482	500	520	544	553	563	653
Biological sciences	561	486	826	849	897	967	966	889	951
Agriculture	97	85	154	165	169	161	160	164	199
Engineering and architecture	265	296	342	373	342	357	369	375	411

cont.

Table 3.5 — continued

Field of study	1974/75	1979/80	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91
					Diplomas				
Grand total	1,212	1,250	820	875	950	770	870	800	940
Humanities — total	1,134	1,108	727	720	726	609	699	731	832
General humanities	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Languages, literature etc.	53	77	68	40	39	38	52	51	50
Education and teacher training	994	909	589	560	630	522	580	613	666
Arts, crafts and applied arts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Special courses and miscellaneous	—	122	70	119	57	49	67	67	116
Social sciences — total	73	142	56	122	131	106	133	40	61
Social sciences	67	140	41	45	45	32	33	40	61
Business and management	6	2	15	77	86	74	100	—	—
Law	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Medicine — total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26
Medicine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Para-medical studies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26
Mathematics and natural sciences — total	5	—	37	33	93	55	38	29	21
Mathematics, statistics and computer sciences	—	—	25	21	19	10	8	15	6
Physical sciences	5	—	12	12	74	45	30	14	15
Biological sciences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Agriculture	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Engineering and architecture	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 3.6

Students in Universities, by Institution and Field of Study 1990/91

Field of study	Total	Institution						
		Hebrew University	Technion	Tel-Aviv University	Bar-Ilan University	Haifa University	Ben-Gurion University of the Negev	Weizmann Institute of Science
Grand total	71,190	17,700	9,770	19,440	10,200	7,030	6,410	640
Humanities — total	19,608	5,256	258	5,559	3,814	3,536	1,183	2
General humanities	7,000	1,727	—	2,140	1,352	1,339	442	—
Languages, literature & regional studies	5,357	1,781	—	1,148	1,050	1,062	316	—
Education and teacher training	4,804	1,001	258	1,038	1,230	850	425	2
Arts, crafts and applied arts	1,984	389	—	1,233	115	247	—	—
Special courses and miscellaneous	463	358	—	—	67	38	—	—
Social sciences — total	20,867	5,198	201	6,516	4,603	2,757	1,474	—
Social sciences	16,836	4,691	201	3,880	3,794	2,757	1,474	—
Business and management	4,031	507	—	2,636	809	—	—	—
Law	2,151	668	—	1,052	431	—	—	—
Medicine — total	5,482	1,956	776	2,039	—	97	614	—
Medicine	2,821	834	776	837	—	—	374	—
Para-medical studies	2,661	1,122	—	1,202	—	97	240	—
Mathematics & natural sciences — total	11,290	3,200	1,763	2,728	1,352	640	969	638
Mathematics, statistics & computer sciences	4,268	958	927	885	476	640	287	95
Physical sciences	3,509	1,113	618	785	375	—	402	216
Biological sciences	3,513	1,129	218	1,058	501	—	280	327
Agriculture	1,422	1,422	—	—	—	—	—	—
Engineering and architecture	10,370	—	6,654	1,546	—	—	2,170	—

Table 3.7

Students in Universities, by Level of Degree and Field of Study 1990/91

Field of study	Grand total	Level of degree				
		Bachelor's degree		Master's degree	Doctorate	Diploma
		Total	Thereof: Freshman year			
Grand total	71,190	48,750	15,425	17,140	4,360	940
Humanities — total	19,608	13,568	4,337	4,097	1,111	826
General humanities	7,000	5,167	1,704	1,322	511	—
Languages, literature etc.	5,357	4,145	1,338	882	280	50
Education and teacher training	4,804	2,410	660	1,489	239	666
Arts, crafts and applied arts	1,984	1,608	553	298	78	—
Special courses and miscellaneous	463	238	82	106	3	110
Social sciences — total	20,867	14,159	4,480	6,170	477	61
Social sciences	16,836	12,932	4,066	3,450	393	61
Business and management	4,031	1,227	414	2,720	84	—
Law	2,151	1,929	411	182	40	—
Medicine — total	5,482	3,351	1,102	1,905	200	26
Medicine	2,821	1,136	394	1,538	147	—
Para-medical studies	2,661	2,215	708	367	53	26
Mathematics & natural sciences — total	11,290	6,952	2,673	2,395	1,922	21
Mathematics, statistics and computer sciences	4,268	3,244	1,283	700	318	6
Physical sciences	3,509	2,073	743	768	653	15
Biological sciences	3,513	1,635	647	927	951	—
Agriculture	1,422	846	326	377	199	—
Engineering and architecture	10,370	7,945	2,096	2,014	411	—

Table 3.8

Freshman Year Students in Universities[1], by Field of Study 1969/70-1990/91

	Field of study							
	Total	Humanities	Social sciences	Law	Medicine & para-medicine	Mathematics & natural sciences	Agriculture	Engineering & architecture
1969/70	9,152	3,005	2,953	440	263	1,135	135	1,221
1974/75	10,134	3,232	2,983	335	403	1,428	254	1,499
1979/80	13,510	4,283	3,850	662	594	2,067	392	1,662
1984/85	13,310	3,886	3,461	559	799	2,449	293	1,863
1985/86	13,420	3,959	3,476	470	832	2,442	309	1,932
1986/87	13,990	4,290	3,885	586	945	2,296	190	1,798
1987/88	13,660	4,182	3,952	420	852	2,120	248	1,886
1988/89	14,050	3,975	4,308	472	861	2,204	252	1,978
1989/90	14,720	4,260	4,470	493	1,061	2,317	262	1,857
1990/91	15,425	4,337	4,480	411	1,102	2,673	326	2,096

1. Does not include foreign students in 1969/70.

Table 3.9

Enrollment in Universities[1] Among the 20-29 Age Group[2], by Sex, Age and Origin (Jews) 1964/65-1988/89

	1964/65	1969/70	1974/75	1980/81	1984/85	1988/89
	Percentages of aged 20-29 in the Jewish population					
Total	3.8	6.3	7.2	6.7	7.6	8.2
Sex						
Men	5.4	7.0	8.0	7.0	7.5	7.7
Women	2.8	5.6	6.3	6.5	7.6	8.7
Age						
20-24	5.6	8.1	9.0	8.2	8.9	9.4
25-29	2.5	3.5	5.1	5.4	6.2	6.8
Continent of Birth						
Born in Israel — total	8.1	9.9	9.5	7.2	8.2	8.7
Father born in:						
Israel	5.2	7.5	10.0	..	13.4	15.2
Asia-Africa	1.6	2.5	3.0	..	3.7	4.0
Europe-America	10.7	12.6	14.0	..	14.9	15.3
Born in Asia-Africa	0.8	1.6	2.1	2.8	2.8	2.8
Born in Europe-America	5.3	9.8	8.4	9.1	8.3	8.3

1. Includes students at all degree levels. Data are based on a census of students up to 1974/5, on the matching of the *Students File* with the *Population Register* for 1980/81, and those for 1984/85 and 1988/89 — on matching the *Students File* with the file of the *Census of Population and Housing 1983*.
2. The majority of the students belong to this age group (about 72% in 1988/89).

Table 3.10

Students in Universities[1], by Origin 1969/70-1988/89

Origin	1969/70	1972/73	1974/75	1980/81	1982/83	1984/85	1988/89
				Absolute numbers			
Grand total	33,383	44,362	49,849	55,840	58,645	61,155	65,080
Jews — total	32,872	43,372	48,550	53,216	55,420	57,058	61,240
Born in Israel — total	18,610	26,919	31,344	37,889	41,169	44,032	50,462
Father Born in:							
Israel	1,917	2,762	3,648	6,279	7,800	9,846	15,188
Asia-Africa	1,092	2,417	3,586	7,663	9,090	10,274	12,493
Europe-America	15,601	21,741	24,109	23,947	24,279	23,912	22,781
Born in Asia-Africa	3,410	4,244	4,416	4,204	3,812	3,486	2,511
Born in Europe-America	10,853	12,208	12,790	11,122	10,439	9,540	8,267
Non Jews — total	511	990	1,299	2,625	3,225	4,097	3,840
				Percentages			
Grand total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Jews — total	98.5	97.8	97.4	95.3	94.5	93.3	94.1
Born in Israel — total	55.7	60.7	62.9	67.9	70.2	72.0	77.5
Father Born in:							
Israel	5.7	6.2	7.3	11.2	13.3	16.1	23.3
Asia-Africa	3.3	5.4	7.2	13.7	15.5	16.8	19.2
Europe-America	46.7	49.0	48.4	42.9	41.4	39.1	35.0
Born in Asia-Africa	10.2	9.6	8.9	7.5	6.5	5.7	3.9
Born in Europe-America	32.5	27.5	25.7	19.9	17.8	15.6	12.7
Non Jews — total	1.5	2.2	2.6	4.7	5.5	6.7	5.9

1. See footnote 1 to table 3.9.

Table 3.11

Students in Universities[1], by Sex and Level of Degree 1969/70-1990/91

Year and sex	Total	Bachelor's degree	Master's degree	Doctorate	Diploma
1969/70 — total	33,383	26,557	4,777	1,267	782
Men	18,927	14,113	3,528	1,022	264
Women	14,456	12,444	1,249	245	518
1974/75 — total	49,849	36,051	9,867	2,719	1,212
Men	28,508	19,883	6,390	2,015	220
Women	21,341	16,168	3,477	704	992
1979/80 — total	54,480	40,250	10,050	2,930	1,250
Men	29,318	21,088	5,887	1,988	355
Women	25,162	19,162	4,163	942	895
1984/85 — total	61,155	44,355	12,765	3,215	820
Men	31,879	22,950	6,793	1,940	196
Women	29,276	21,405	5,972	1,275	624
1985/86 — total	62,360	44,945	13,165	3,375	875
Men	31,407	22,181	6,967	2,033	226
Women	30,953	22,764	6,198	1,342	649
1986/87 — total	63,500	45,480	13,660	3,410	950
Men	32,402	22,924	7,159	2,016	303
Women	31,098	22,556	6,501	1,394	647
1987/88 — total	64,190	45,730	14,065	3,625	770
Men	32,377	22,737	7,260	2,146	234
Women	31,813	22,993	6,805	1,479	536
1988/89 — total	65,080	45,880	14,510	3,820	870
Men	32,533	22,693	7,364	2,235	241
Women	32,547	23,187	7,146	1,585	629
1989/90 — total	67,770	46,960	16,100	3,910	800
Men	33,358	22,891	7,995	2,297	175
Women	34,412	24,069	8,105	1,613	625
1990/91 — total	71,190	48,750	17,140	4,360	940
Men	34,599	23,428	8,473	2,510	152
Women	36,591	25,322	8,667	1,850	788

1. Data from 1974/75 onward include foreign students.

Table 3.12

Students in Universities, by Level of Degree, Age, Median Age, Sex and Field of Study 1984/85-1988/89

	Level of degree									
	Freshman year		Bachelor's degree		Master's degree		Doctorate		Diploma	
	1984/85	1988/89	1984/85	1988/89	1984/85	1988/89	1984/85	1988/89	1984/85	1988/89
Age										
Total in percentages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Up to 19	14.7	15.5	6.4	6.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
20-21	29.1	27.1	16.6	16.3	0.7	1.2	—	—	1.6	2.0
22-24	32.8	36.7	37.2	40.8	11.7	12.2	1.1	1.0	23.6	24.9
25-29	12.3	11.1	24.7	23.8	42.0	42.2	20.5	22.0	35.9	32.4
30-34	5.6	3.8	7.2	5.2	21.8	17.8	32.6	31.6	17.0	16.4
35-44	4.5	4.7	5.9	5.6	16.7	20.2	31.8	32.0	18.8	18.6
45-54	0.8	0.9	1.7	1.2	5.8	5.4	10.6	10.8	3.1	5.6
55+	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	1.3	1.0	3.4	2.5	—	—
Median age	22.6	22.6	24.2	24.0	29.5	29.3	34.4	34.3	28.5	28.6
Median age by sex										
Men	23.5	23.5	24.8	24.7	29.4	29.4	34.2	33.8	31.4	30.2
Women	21.6	21.6	23.5	23.4	29.6	29.3	34.6	35.1	27.8	27.9
Median age by field of study										
Humanities	22.8	22.9	24.6	24.2	34.6	35.0	37.2	41.1	..	..
Social sciences	23.1	22.9	24.5	24.0	29.6	27.7	36.4	38.3	..	..
Law	22.1	22.2	24.4	24.2	28.2	27.4	..	..	..	..
Medicine and para-medicine	21.8	21.0	23.3	23.6	27.7	26.3	33.5	33.7	..	..
Mathematics and natural sciences	21.7	20.9	23.1	23.2	26.9	26.3	32.1	31.8	..	..
Agriculture	23.9	23.2	24.4	24.7	28.6	27.8	33.4	34.3	..	..
Engineering	22.6	22.4	24.3	24.1	30.2	27.7	32.1	33.6	..	..

Table 3.13

Students in Academic Courses of the Open University, by Year of Study Toward a Bachelor's Degree 1980/81-1990/91

	Year of study				
		First year			
	Grand total	Total	Thereof: New entrants	Second year	Third year
1980/81	13,797	12,925	9,675	752	120
1981/82	13,595	12,528	8,772	806	261
1982/83	13,836	12,548	8,653	934	354
1983/84	13,618	12,311	7,764	1,067	240
1984/85	12,034	10,510	6,648	1,235	289
1985/86	11,914	9,829	6,599	1,625	460
1986/87	13,504	11,330	7,596	1,629	545
1987/88	10,853	8,650	5,376	1,627	576
1988/89	11,872	9,516	6,190	1,716	640
1989/90	13,007	10,565	6,659	1,800	642
1990/91	15,761	12,464	7,991	2,049	1,248

Table 3.14

Students in Academic Courses of the Open University, by Various Characteristics 1985/86-1990/91

	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91
Grand total	11,914	13,506	10,853	11,872	13,007	15,761
Percentages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sex						
Men	46.4	50.0	49.2	49.0	48.0	47.2
Women	53.6	50.0	50.8	51.0	52.0	52.8
Field of study						
Humanities & social sciences	68.3	59.0	69.2	72.1	74.2	78.3
Mathematics & natural sciences	31.7	41.0	30.8	27.9	25.8	21.7
Age						
Up to 19	2.7	3.4	2.7	2.7	3.0	2.6
20-21	13.5	10.1	9.5	9.5	9.4	10.0
22-24	10.8	9.5	9.2	9.2	10.4	12.1
25-29	14.5	14.5	14.1	14.1	14.4	16.3
30-34	16.8	17.1	16.6	16.0	16.1	14.7
35+	41.7	45.4	47.9	48.5	46.7	44.3
District & sub-district						
Jerusalem District	..	..	..	10.3	10.6	9.8
Northern District — total	..	..	..	10.2	9.7	9.3
Zefat S.d.	..	..	..	1.5	1.4	1.2
Golan S.d.	..	..	..	0.6	0.5	0.3
Kinneret S.d.	..	..	..	1.0	0.9	0.8
Yizre'el S.d.	..	..	..	3.0	2.7	2.8
Akko S.d.	..	..	..	4.2	4.3	4.1
Haifa District — total	..	..	..	10.4	9.4	10.8
Haifa S.d.	..	..	..	8.3	7.2	8.4
Hadera S.d.	..	..	..	2.1	2.2	2.5
Central District — total	..	..	..	26.8	28.7	28.4
Sharon S.d.	..	..	..	11.5	12.3	12.9
Petah Tiqwa S.d.	..	..	..	4.3	4.7	4.5
Rehovot S.d.	..	..	..	9.7	10.2	9.5
Ramla S.d.	..	..	..	1.3	1.5	1.5
Tel Aviv District	..	..	..	24.5	24.7	25.3
Southern District — total	..	..	..	13.5	12.1	11.7
Ashqelon S.d.	..	..	..	3.4	3.6	4.0
Be'er Sheva S.d.	..	..	..	10.1	8.5	7.7
Judea, Samaria & Gaza Area	..	..	..	1.9	2.1	2.0
Other & not known	..	..	..	2.4	2.5	3.1

Source: The Open University of Israel.

Table 3.15

Students in Teacher Training Colleges and Other Institutions of Higher Education, by Field of Study 1980/81-1990/91

Year	Field of study				
	Total	Applied sciences & engineering	Economics & business administration	Arts & design[1]	Education[2]
1980/81	2,033	405	100	816	712
1981/82	2,027	407	122	766	732
1982/83	2,220	439	127	952	702
1983/84	2,482	523	177	921	861
1984/85	2,881	604	219	1,025	1,033
1985/86	5,876	702	216	991	3,967
1986/87	5,937	691	216	972	4,058
1987/88	7,079	702	928	1,018	4,491
1988/89	8,064	518	1,617	1,194	4,735
1989/90	8,286	475	1,877	1,188	4,746
1990/91	9,559	486	2,142	1,230	5,701

1. Up till 1987/88 students of textile design and fashion were included in "applied sciences and engineering". From 1987/88 onwards the above students were included in "arts and design".
2. Beginning in 1985/86 all academic track students in all years of study in teacher training colleges were included. Prior to 1985/86 the figures include all students in the general and secondary education track and in the other academic teacher training tracks only students in the fourth year of their studies.

Table 3.16

Women Students in Teacher Training Colleges and Other Institutions of Higher Education, by Field of Study 1980/81-1990/91

Year	Field of study				
	Total	Applied sciences & engineering	Economics & business administration	Arts & design[1]	Education[2]
1980/81	1,359	132	7	543	677
1981/82	1,309	128	8	491	682
1982/83	1,387	154	10	572	651
1983/84	1,595	202	18	564	811
1984/85	1,825	210	18	639	958
1985/86	4,346	228	21	626	3,471
1986/87	4,461	232	20	622	3,587
1987/88	4,910	227	172	607	3,804
1988/89	5,395	86	379	749	4,181
1989/90	5,544	80	497	744	4,223
1990/91	6,341	84	719	781	4,757

1. Up till 1987/88 students of textile design and fashion were included in "applied sciences and engineering". From 1987/88 onwards the above students were included in "arts and design".
2. Beginning in 1985/86 all academic track students in all years of study in teacher training colleges were included. Prior to 1985/86 the figures include all students in the general and secondary education track and in the other academic teacher training tracks only students in the fourth year of their studies.

Table 3.17

Students in Other Institutions of Higher Education[1], by Institution 1980/81-1990/91

Year	Institution				
	Bezalel Academy of Arts and Design	Rubin Academy of Music, Jerusalem	Jerusalem College of Technology	Shenkar — College of Textile Technology and Fashion	Ruppin Institute of Agriculture[2]
1980/81 — total	546	270	151	254	100
Thereof: First year	162	101	43	89	64
1981/82 — total	497	269	158	249	122
Thereof: First year	151	84	51	91	80
1982/83 — total	584	368	168	271	127
Thereof: First year	176	147	57	102	85
1983/84 — total	616	305	215	308	177
Thereof: First year	174	91	78	86	113
1984/85 — total	633	392	280	324	219
Thereof: First year	206	127	98	93	82
1985/86 — total	628	363	360	342	216
Thereof: First year	178	130	141	97	67
1986/87 — total	601	371	360	331	216
Thereof: First year	193	125	92	101	65
1987/88 — total	628	390	343	359	225
Thereof: First year	180	103	73	108	89
1988/89 — total	654	388	311	359	203
Thereof: First year	198	138	72	101	71
1989/90 — total	640	386	287	350	213
Thereof: First year	174	140	75	83	67
1990/91 — total	644	422	305	344	189
Thereof: First year	200	161	101	90	77

1. Does not include the College of Management, Academic Studies, Tel Aviv.
2. Includes only students in the course in Kibbutz Administration and Economy.

Chapter 4

THE PROGRESSION OF UNDERGRADUATE STUDIES IN UNIVERSITIES

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4.3 Percentage of Students who Dropped Out of Universities During the First Two Years of Study for Freshman Classes, by Year of Onset of Study, Field of Study and Institution 79

4.4 Percentage of Students who Dropped Out of Universities During the First Two Years of Study for Freshman Classes, by Year of Onset of Study, Sex, Origin and Age at Commencement of Study 80

Table 4.1

Percentage of Students[1] in Universities who Received a Bachelor's Degree within Five Years of Commencement of Study for Freshman Classes, by Year of Onset of Study, Field of Study and Institution[2]

	Freshman Class of:		
	1980/81	1982/83	1984/85
Total	56.3	58.0	64.5
Field of study			
Humanities	44.0	45.5	51.6
Social sciences	58.0	60.9	64.6
Law	73.5	65.9	67.4
Para-medical studies	68.6	74.7	78.7
Mathematics & natural sciences	58.2	60.8	68.4
Agriculture	75.6	74.0	80.5
Engineering	73.0	74.1	80.0
Institution			
Hebrew University	54.5	62.1	69.7
Technion	74.5	76.2	77.1
Tel Aviv University	55.6	57.0	60.6
Bar-Ilan University	47.0	46.2	57.8
Haifa University	51.5	55.1	54.6
Ben-Gurion University of the Negev	60.5	55.6	68.0

1. Does not include medical students.
2. See the technical appendix for explanations of this table.

Table 4.2

Percentage of Students[1] in Universities who Received a Bachelor's Degree within Five Years of Commencement of Study for Freshman Classes, by Year of Onset of Study, Sex, Origin and Age at Commencement of Study[2]

	Freshman Class of:		
	1980/81	1982/83	1984/85
Total	56.3	58.0	64.5
Sex			
Men	56.9	58.4	64.1
Women	55.6	57.6	65.0
Origin			
Jews	60.2	60.2	67.7
Born in Israel	61.8	61.8	68.8
of these: father born in :			
Israel	64.7	65.2	72.7
Asia-Africa	58.6	57.6	64.3
Europe-America	62.2	62.5	69.3
Born in Asia-Africa	57.2	47.8	58.3
Born in Europe-America	55.5	57.0	64.3
Non-Jews	50.5	48.8	48.5
Age at beginning of studies			
Up till 19	59.5	62.0	66.3
20-21	66.4	66.5	72.8
22-24	63.2	62.3	67.4
25-29	50.2	49.7	58.7
30-34	44.2	42.5	51.9
35+	44.3	45.7	52.1

1. Does not include medical students.
2. See the technical appendix for explanations of this table.

Table 4.3

Percentage of Students[1] who Dropped Out of Universities During the First Two Years of Study for Freshman Classes, by Year of Onset of Study, Field of Study and Institution[2]

	Freshman class of:		
	1980/81	1982/83	1984/85
Total	21.3	20.8	17.2
Field of study			
Humanities	27.1	25.9	22.8
Social sciences	21.5	20.2	19.4
Law	7.7	8.3	10.9
Para-medical studies	8.9	8.6	9.8
Mathematics & natural sciences	21.7	20.3	15.2
Agriculture	10.6	15.2	12.0
Engineering	9.9	12.3	7.7
Institution			
Hebrew University	23.8	18.0	14.9
Technion	8.6	9.3	8.8
Tel Aviv University	22.2	21.3	20.0
Bar-Ilan University	22.4	25.4	16.9
Haifa University	26.6	23.0	24.6
Ben-Gurion University of the Negev	18.8	26.8	16.6

1. Does not include medical students.
2. See the technical appendix for explanations of this table.

Table 4.4

Percentage of Students[1] who Dropped Out of Universities During the First Two Years of Study for Freshman Classes, by Year of Onset of Study, Sex, Origin and Age at Commencement of Study[2]

	Freshman class of:		
	1980/81	**1982/83**	**1984/85**
Total	21.3	20.8	17.2
Sex			
Men	20.6	22.3	18.4
Women	21.9	19.2	16.0
Origin			
Jews	18.0	19.2	15.2
Born in Israel	16.5	17.7	14.6
of these: father born in:			
Israel	13.5	14.7	11.8
Asia-Africa	18.5	20.0	16.2
Europe-America	16.7	17.8	15.3
Born in Asia-Africa	24.4	29.2	25.4
Born in Europe-America	21.5	23.1	18.6
Non-Jews	17.4	20.6	23.3
Age at beginning of studies			
Up till 19	14.1	14.2	12.6
20-21	11.8	11.5	10.2
22-24	15.1	17.7	14.6
25-29	27.0	30.7	23.6
30-34	32.8	25.5	30.3
35+	34.2	32.6	29.7

1. Does not include medical students.
2. See the technical appendix for explanations of this table.

Chapter 5

RECIPIENTS OF DEGREES FROM INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

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ABLE

Table 5.1

Recipients of Degrees from Institutions of Higher Education, by Type of Institution and Level of Degree 1979/80-1990/91

	Type of Institution and Level of Degree						
		Bachelor's Degree Recipients					
	Grand total	Total	University	The Open University	Teacher training college	Other institution of higher education	Recipients of post-graduate university degrees[1]
1979/80	9,568	6,937	6,740	—	75	122	2,631
1980/81	9,873	7,277	7,000	—	77	200	2,596
1981/82	10,517	7,861	7,412	—	184	265	2,656
1982/83	10,326	7,560	7,124	41	181	214	2,766
1983/84	11,235	8,327	7,746	81	165	335	2,908
1984/85	11,776	8,671	8,113	101	139	318	3,105
1985/86	12,803	9,672	8,919	132	240	381	3,131
1986/87	12,978	9,734	8,845	227	311	351	3,244
1987/88	13,405	10,061	9,213	194	319	335	3,344
1988/89	14,448	11,039	9,805	281	512	441	3,409
1989/90	15,274	11,551	10,192	304	655	400	3,723
1990/91	..	..	..	..	820[2]	412	..

1. Including recipients of diplomas, second degrees and third degrees.
2. Starting from this year, including recipients of degrees from the Center for Technological Education in Holon.

Table 5.2

Recipients of Degrees from Universities, by Level of Degree 1948/49-1989/90

	Total	Bachelor's degree	Master's degree	Doctorate	Diploma[1]
1948/49	193	135	48	10	—
1949/50	239	160	70	9	—
1959/60	1,237	779	377	81	—
1969/70	5,566	4,064	807	238	457
1974/75	8,799	6,638	1,233	273	655
1975/76	9,665	6,930	1,602	298	835
1976/77	10,144	6,876	1,880	398	990
1977/78	9,799	6,658	1,682	390	1,069
1978/79	9,556	6,602	1,767	401	786
1979/80	9,371	6,740	1,652	378	601
1980/81	9,596	7,000	1,641	355	600
1981/82	10,068	7,412	1,777	353	526
1982/83	9,890	7,124	1,943	335	488
1983/84	10,654	7,746	1,967	304	637
1984/85	11,218	8,113	2,140	356	609
1985/86	12,050	8,919	2,200	371	560
1986/87	12,089	8,845	2,274	390	580
1987/88	12,557	9,213	2,432	421	491
1988/89	13,214	9,805	2,466	454	489
1989/90	13,915	10,192	2,790	450	483

1. Recipients of diplomas only. Those who received both diplomas and degrees in the same year are classified according to the degree received.

Table 5.3

Recipients of Degrees from Universities, by Sex, Institution and Level of Degree 1974/75-1989/90

Institution	1974/75	1979/80	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90
				Total				
Grand total	8,799	9,371	11,218	12,050	12,089	12,557	13,214	13,915
thereof: Women	3,780	4,223	5,443	5,883	5,986	6,038	6,672	7,033
Hebrew University	3,124	2,396	3,136	2,951	3,216	3,157	3,313	3,593
Technion	1,372	1,347	1,404	1,478	1,429	1,668	1,784	1,816
Tel-Aviv University	1,995	2,452	3,272	3,369	3,411	3,667	3,995	4,035
Bar-Ilan University	813	1,265	1,308	1,700	1,637	1,577	1,616	1,621
Haifa University	842	1,015	1,173	1,295	1,275	1,336	1,246	1,400
Ben-Gurion University of the Negev	537	775	812	1,163	1,002	1,037	1,114	1,308
Weizmann Institute of Science	116	121	113	94	119	115	146	142
				Bachelor's degree				
Total	6,638	6,740	8,113	8,919	8,845	9,213	9,805	10,192
thereof: Women	2,823	3,035	3,977	4,377	4,423	4,463	4,995	5,269
Hebrew University	1,999	1,430	2,049	1,968	2,122	2,058	2,274	2,412
Technion	1,140	1,045	984	1,111	1,046	1,217	1,378	1,313
Tel-Aviv University	1,632	1,734	2,478	2,461	2,534	2,714	2,930	2,940
Bar-Ilan University	649	1,045	1,009	1,347	1,280	1,231	1,270	1,266
Haifa University	723	863	959	1,065	1,026	1,118	1,033	1,160
Ben-Gurion University of the Negev	495	623	634	967	837	875	920	1,101
Weizmann Institute of Science	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

cont.

Table 5.3 — continued

Institution	1974/75	1979/80	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90
				Master's degree				
Total	1,233	1,652	2,140	2,200	2,274	2,432	2,466	2,790
thereof: Women	413	625	874	910	972	1,038	1,104	1,236
Hebrew University	681	594	761	663	765	798	715	909
Technion	165	226	332	302	291	347	330	403
Tel-Aviv University	220	527	603	701	683	740	839	877
Bar-Ilan University	100	121	161	205	25	244	236	236
Haifa University	14	68	109	134	127	105	126	133
Ben-Gurion University of the Negev	8	59	116	141	111	129	146	165
Weizmann Institute of Science	45	57	58	54	72	69	74	67
				Doctorate				
Total	273	378	356	371	390	421	454	450
thereof: Women	47	103	116	135	122	140	177	157
Hebrew University	145	130	118	145	151	166	152	133
Technion	24	53	65	55	68	74	63	86
Tel-Aviv University	24	83	76	95	82	89	105	100
Bar-Ilan University	9	34	20	27	22	24	33	31
Haifa University	—	—	2	2	3	5	4	2
Ben-Gurion University of the Negev	—	14	20	7	17	17	25	23
Weizmann Institute of Science	71	64	55	40	47	46	72	75
				Diploma				
Total	655	601	609	560	580	491	489	483
thereof: Women	497	506	476	461	469	397	396	371
Hebrew University	299	242	208	175	178	135	172	139
Technion	43	23	23	10	24	30	13	14
Tel-Aviv University	119	108	115	112	112	124	121	118
Bar-Ilan University	55	65	118	121	110	78	77	88
Haifa University	9	84	103	94	119	108	83	105
Ben-Gurion University of the Negev	34	79	42	48	37	16	23	19
Weizmann Institute of Science	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 5.4

Recipients of Degrees from Universities, by Institution and Level of Degree 1989/90

Level of Degree	Total	Hebrew University	Technion	Tel-Aviv University	Bar-Ilan University	Haifa University	Ben-Gurion University of the Negev	Weizmann Institute of Science
	Institution							
	Absolute numbers							
Total	13,915	3,593	1,816	4,035	1,621	1,400	1,308	142
Bachelor's degree	10,192	2,412	1,313	2,940	1,266	1,160	1,101	—
Master's degree	2,790	909	403	877	236	133	165	67
Doctorate	450	133	86	100	31	2	23	75
Diploma[1]	483	139	14	118	88	105	19	—
	Percentage							
Total	100.0	25.8	13.1	29.0	11.6	10.1	9.4	1.0
Bachelor's degree	100.0	23.7	12.9	28.8	12.4	11.4	10.8	—
Master's degree	100.0	32.6	14.4	31.4	8.5	4.8	5.9	2.4
Doctorate	100.0	29.6	19.1	22.2	6.9	0.4	5.1	16.7
Diploma	100.0	28.8	2.9	24.4	18.2	21.7	3.9	—
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Bachelor's degree	73.2	67.1	72.3	72.9	78.1	82.9	84.2	—
Master's degree	20.1	25.3	22.2	21.7	14.6	9.5	12.6	47.2
Doctorate	3.2	3.7	4.7	2.5	1.9	0.1	1.8	52.8
Dimploma	3.5	3.9	0.8	2.9	5.4	7.5	1.5	—

1. In addition, 372 students received a teaching diploma together with a degree and were counted here as the recipients of a degree.

Table 5.5

Recipients of Degrees from Universities, by Field of Study and Level of Degree 1974/75-1989/90

Field of study	1974/75	1979/80	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90
				Total				
Grand total	8,799	9,371	11,218	12,050	12,089	12,557	13,214	13,915
Humanities — total	2,925	2,741	3,312	3,334	3,488	3,374	3,466	3,532
General humanities	944	844	1,073	1,184	1,298	1,218	1,195	1,228
Languages, literature and regional studies	903	743	789	782	825	842	856	866
Education and teacher training	830	912	1,126	1,050	1,083	975	1,042	997
Arts, crafts and applied arts	181	179	243	227	208	257	291	328
Special courses and miscellaneous	67	63	81	91	74	82	82	113
Social sciences — total	2,079	2,808	2,879	3,474	3,316	3,479	3,733	4,110
Social sciences	1,936	2,410	2,434	2,919	2,632	2,754	3,005	3,223
Business and management	143	398	445	555	684	725	728	887
Law	419	301	505	390	437	504	469	464
Medicine — total	297	459	822	954	1,009	987	1,098	1,208
Medicine	204	308	531	631	545	586	565	655
Para-medical studies	93	151	291	323	464	401	533	553
Mathematics & natural sciences — total	1,305	1,342	1,816	1,943	1,906	2,154	2,223	2,256
Mathematics, statistics and computer sciences	277	411	750	881	835	880	846	818
Physical sciences	539	376	434	387	411	507	572	705
Biological sciences	489	555	632	675	660	767	805	733
Agriculture	262	231	399	327	310	233	290	306
Engineering and architecture	1,512	1,489	1,485	1,628	1,623	1,826	1,935	2,039

cont.

Table 5.5 — continued

Field of study	1974/75	1979/80	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90
				Bachelor's degree				
Total	6,638	6,740	8,113	8,919	8,845	9,213	9,805	10,192
Humanities — total	2,082	1,864	2,281	2,341	2,426	2,382	2,504	2,546
General humanities	..	723	945	1,028	1,117	1,035	1,004	1,041
Languages, literature and regional studies	..	622	678	660	712	717	736	753
Education and teacher training	..	368	413	417	385	366	450	376
Arts, crafts and applied arts	..	151	216	207	189	229	264	305
Special courses and miscellaneous	..	—	29	29	23	35	50	71
Social sciences — total	1,772	2,276	2,260	2,779	2,592	2,672	2,845	3,128
Social sciences	..	2,067	2,076	2,551	2,255	2,317	2,483	2,687
Business and management	..	209	184	228	337	355	362	441
Law	398	282	489	373	416	491	448	455
Medicine — total	62	118	380	495	595	599	737	745
Medicine	—	—	118	203	176	235	236	233
Para-medical studies	..	118	262	292	419	364	501	512
Mathematics & natural sciences — total	741	798	1,212	1,346	1,277	1,448	1,467	1,513
Mathematics, statistics and computer sciences	..	311	656	758	715	731	697	638
Physical sciences	..	160	216	218	224	311	352	465
Biological sciences	..	327	340	370	338	406	418	410
Agriculture	195	152	317	242	222	151	214	166
Engineering and architecture	1,388	1,250	1,174	1,343	1,317	1,470	1,590	1,639

cont.

Table 5.5 — continued

Field of study	1974/75	1979/80	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90
				Master's degree				
Total	1,233	1,652	2,140	2,200	2,274	2,432	2,466	2,790
Humanities — total	195	271	386	388	414	451	431	464
General humanities	..	70	106	121	134	146	157	153
Languages, literature and regional studies	..	68	85	92	83	98	94	83
Education and teacher training	..	97	168	154	180	180	150	206
Arts, crafts and applied arts	..	24	26	19	14	24	23	20
Special courses and miscellaneous	..	12	1	2	3	3	7	2
Social sciences — total	259	444	577	647	682	750	825	931
Social sciences	..	263	320	326	341	386	462	490
Business and management	..	181	257	321	341	364	363	441
Law	18	13	12	14	19	8	15	6
Medicine — total	232	331	427	443	403	369	342	432
Medicine	..	301	405	419	363	339	316	397
Para-medical studies	..	30	22	24	40	30	26	35
Mathematics & natural sciences — total	372	326	409	397	431	499	502	507
Mathematics, statistics and computer sciences	..	62	76	83	87	108	118	146
Physical sciences	..	117	126	110	123	126	139	166
Biological sciences	..	147	207	204	221	265	245	195
Agriculture	48	62	67	71	68	58	53	122
Engineering and architecture	109	205	262	240	257	297	298	328

cont.

Table 5.5 — continued

Field of study	1974/75	1979/80	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90
				Doctorate				
Total	273	378	356	371	390	421	454	450
Humanities — total	40	69	51	71	92	76	75	74
General humanities	..	35	22	35	47	37	34	34
Languages, literature and regional studies	..	25	16	23	25	16	19	21
Education and teacher training	..	5	12	12	15	19	18	16
Arts, crafts and applied arts	..	4	1	1	5	4	4	3
Special courses and miscellaneous	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social sciences — total	17	37	27	38	24	40	36	33
Social sciences	..	31	23	32	18	34	33	28
Business and management	..	6	4	6	6	6	3	5
Law	3	6	4	3	2	5	6	3
Medicine — total	3	10	15	16	11	19	19	31
Medicine	..	7	8	9	6	12	13	25
Para-medical studies	..	3	7	7	5	7	6	6
Mathematics & natural sciences — total	176	205	195	184	192	198	248	233
Mathematics, statistics and computer sciences	..	36	18	25	27	32	25	31
Physical sciences	..	93	92	58	64	70	81	74
Biological sciences	..	76	85	101	101	96	142	128
Agriculture	19	17	15	14	20	24	23	18
Engineering and architecture	15	34	49	45	49	59	47	58

cont.

Table 5.5 — continued

Field of study	1974/75	1979/80	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90
				Diploma				
Total	655	601	609	560	580	491	489	483
Humanities — total	608	537	594	534	556	465	456	448
General humanities	..	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Languages, literature and regional studies	..	28	10	7	5	11	7	9
Education and teacher training	..	442	533	467	503	410	424	399
Arts, crafts and applied arts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Special courses and miscellaneous	..	51	51	60	48	44	25	40
Social sciences — total	31	51	15	10	18	17	27	18
Social sciences	..	49	15	10	18	17	27	18
Business and management	..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Medicine — total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Medicine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Para-medical studies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mathematics & natural sciences — total	16	13	—	16	6	9	6	3
Mathematics, statistics and computer sciences	..	2	—	15	6	9	6	3
Physical sciences	..	6	—	1	—	—	—	—
Biological sciences	..	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Agriculture	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Engineering and architecture	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 5.6

Recipients of Degrees from Universities, by Institution and Field of Study 1989/90

Field of study	Total	Institution						
		Hebrew University	Technion	Tel-Aviv University	Bar-Ilan University	Haifa University	Ben-Gurion University of the Negev	Weizmann Institute of Science
Total	13,915	3,593	1,816	4,035	1,621	1,400	1,308	142
Humanities — total	3,532	912	39	1,127	540	674	229	2
General humanities	1,228	243	—	444	156	290	95	—
Languages, literature and regional studies	866	220	—	224	160	211	51	—
Education and teacher training	997	299	39	250	210	114	83	2
Arts, crafts and applied arts	328	59	—	209	14	46	—	—
Special courses and miscellaneous	113	91	—	—	—	13	—	—
Social sciences — total	4,110	1,075	56	1,368	802	551	258	—
Social sciences	3,223	899	38	867	610	551	258	—
Business and management	887	176	18	501	192	—	—	—
Law	464	127	—	274	63	—	—	—
Medicine — total	1,208	498	164	381	—	31	134	—
Medicine	655	290	164	118	—	—	83	—
Para-medical studies	553	208	—	263	—	31	51	—
Mathematics and natural sciences — total	2,256	675	323	517	207	144	250	140
Mathematics, statistics and computer sciences	818	176	181	181	69	105	87	19
Physical sciences	705	262	103	140	73	—	82	45
Biological sciences	733	237	39	196	65	39	81	76
Agriculture	306	306	—	—	—	—	—	—
Engineering and architecture	2,039	—	1,234	368	—	—	437	—

Table 5.7

Recipients of Degrees from Universities, by Field of Study and Level of Degree 1989/90

Field of study	Level of degree				
	Total	Bachelor's degree	Master's degree	Doctorate	Diploma[1]
Grand total	13,915	10,192	2,790	450	483
Humanities — total	3,532	2,546	464	74	448
General humanities	1,228	1,041	153	34	—
Languages, literature etc.	866	753	83	21	9
Education and teacher training	997	376	206	16	399
Arts, crafts and applied arts	328	305	20	3	—
Special courses and miscellaneous	113	71	2		40
Social sciences — total	4,110	3,128	931	33	5
Social sciences	3,223	2,687	490	28	5
Business and management	887	441	441	5	—
Law	464	455	6	3	—
Medicine — total	1,208	745	414	31	—
Medicine	655	233	379	25	—
Para-medical studies	553	512	35	6	—
Mathematics and natural sciences — total	2,256	1,513	507	233	3
Mathematics, statistics and computer sciences	818	638	146	31	3
Physical sciences	705	465	166	74	—
Biological sciences	733	410	195	128	—
Agriculture	306	166	122	18	—
Engineering and architecture	2,039	1,639	328	58	14

1. See footnote to Table 5.4.

Table 5.8

Women who Received Degrees from Universities, by Field of Study and Level of Degree 1989/90

Field of study	Level of degree				
	Total	Bachelor's degree	Master's degree	Doctorate	Diploma[1]
Grand total	7,033	5,269	1,236	157	371
Humanities — total	2,577	1,878	313	31	347
General humanities	681	597	72	12	—
Languages, literature etc.	710	635	60	7	—
Education and teacher training	809	326	163	10	310
Arts, crafts and applied arts	269	251	16	2	—
Special courses and miscellaneous	108	69	2	—	37
Social sciences — total	2,073	1,610	441	12	10
Social sciences	1,811	1,480	310	11	10
Business and management	262	130	131	1	—
Law	199	195	4	—	—
Medicine — total	716	547	155	14	—
Medicine	231	94	126	11	—
Para-medical studies	485	453	29	3	—
Mathematics and natural sciences — total	1,041	731	220	88	2
Mathematics, statistics and computer sciences	302	251	40	9	2
Physical sciences	274	197	59	18	—
Biological sciences	465	283	121	61	—
Agriculture	119	72	43	4	—
Engineering and architecture	308	236	60	8	4

1. In addition, 310 received a teaching diploma together with a degree and were counted here as the recipient of a degree.

Table 5.9

Recipients of Degrees from Universities, by Age, Median Age, Level of Degree, Sex and Field of Study 1984/85, 1988/89

	Level of degree							
	Bachelor's degree		Master's degree		Doctorate		Diploma	
	1984/85	1988/89	1984/85	1988/89	1984/85	1988/89	1984/85	1988/89
Age								
Total — percentages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Up till 21	3.2	2.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
22-24	24.8	28.2	2.3	3.1	—	0.3	18.7	18.3
25-29	49.5	48.2	39.4	39.2	6.0	5.9	48.3	53.0
30-34	11.1	9.9	32.5	30.1	38.7	37.1	15.8	14.6
35-44	8.0	8.6	16.7	19.7	42.7	43.0	12.7	11.9
45-54	2.8	1.8	7.0	5.8	9.0	9.8	3.5	2.1
55+	0.6	0.3	2.1	2.1	3.6	3.9	1.0	0.2
Median age	27.2	27.0	31.1	31.3	35.6	36.6	28.2	28.0
Median age by:								
Sex								
Men	27.8	27.6	31.5	31.3	36.9	35.6	28.7	..
Women	26.4	26.1	30.8	31.3	34.8	38.1	28.2	27.8
Field of study								
Humanities	28.3	27.9	39.2	37.3	..	..	..	..
Social sciences	27.4	26.9	32.3	32.6	..	..	..	..
Law	27.7	27.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	26.2	26.7	30.1	30.0	..	..	..	..
Mathematics & natural sciences	25.4	25.4	28.2	28.1	..	..	..	..
Agriculture	27.0	26.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering	27.2	27.0	32.0	31.9	..	..	..	..

Table 5.10

Recipients of Bachelor's Degrees from the Open University, by Field of Study and Sex 1982/83-1989/90

	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90
Total	41	81	101	132	227	194	281	304
Sex								
Men	28	39	64	75	107	90	153	154
Women	13	42	37	57	120	104	128	150
Field of study								
Humanities and social sciences	31	55	73	102	180	168	243	270
Mathematics and natural sciences	10	26	28	30	47	26	38	34

Table 5.11

Recipients of Bachelor's Degrees from Teacher Training Colleges and Other Institutions of Higher Education, by Field of Study 1979/80-1990/91

		Field of study			
Year	Total	Applied sciences and engineering[1]	Economics and business administration	Arts and Design[1]	Education
1979/80	197	30	—	92	75
1980/81	277	67	22	111	77
1981/82	449	126	10	129	184
1982/83	395	48	30	136	181
1983/84	500	105	52	178	165
1984/85	457	127	50	141	139
1985/86	621	121	56	204	240
1986/87	662	120	61	170	311
1987/88	654	92	66	177	319
1988/89	953	88	124	229	512
1989/90	1,055	121	98	181	655
1990/91	1,232	107	100	205	820

1. Up till 1987/88 recipients of degrees in textile design and fashion were included in "applied sciences and engineering". Since 1987/88 they were included in "arts and design".

Table 5.12

Recipients of Bachelor's Degrees from Other Institutions of Higher Education, by Institution[1] 1980/81-1989/90

	Institution				
	Bezalel — Academy of Arts and Design	Rubin Academy of Music, Jerusalem	Jerusalem College of Technology	Shenkar — College of Textile Technology and Fashion	Ruppin Institute of Agriculture
1980/81	91	20	39	28	22
1981/82	102	27	53	73	10
1982/83	97	39	30	18	30
1983/84	134	44	19	86	52
1984/85	104	37	65	62	50
1985/86	122	82	38	83	56
1986/87	105	46	51	66	66
1987/88	135	64	68	44	61
1988/89	99	57	84	56	49
1989/90	127	46	61	78	54

1. Not including the College of Management, Academic Studies, Tel-Aviv.

Chapter 6

STAFF IN INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

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AVAILABLE

Table 6.1

University Staff, by Type of Budgetary Financing, in Full-Time Equivalent Positions 1978/79-1990/91

	Total	Ordinary budget	Closed budget	Research budget
1978/79	17,736	14,383	870	2,483
1981/82	18,114	14,724	960	2,430
1982/83[1]	18,260	14,890	999	2,371
1983/84[1]	18,091	14,724	1,027	2,340
1984/85	17,716	14,163	1,067	2,486
1985/86	17,461	13,763	1,100	2,598
1986/87	17,140	13,297	850	2,993
1987/88	17,297	13,678	1,089	2,510
1988/89	17,115	13,597	1,090	2,428
1989/90	16,633	13,255	1,224	2,154
1990/91	16,913	13,356	1,326	2,231

Source: The Planning & Budgeting Committee.

1. The figures for these years do not include the Institutes for Applied Research of the Ben-Gurion University of the Negev (150.9 Full Positions in 1981/82 and 186 Full Positions in 1984/85).

Table 6.2

University Staff Financed from the Ordinary Budget, by Institution and Type of Staff, in Full-Time Equivalent Positions 1978/79-1990/91

Institution & type of staff	1978/79	1981/82	1982/83	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91
All institutions										
Total	14,383	14,724	14,724	14,163	13,763	13,297	13,698	13,596	13,255	13,356
Senior academic staff	3,373	3,705	7,049	6,698	3,690	3,751	3,883	3,889	3,884	3,977
Junior academic staff[1]	2,866	2,635	..	..	2,153	1,848	1,782	1,650	1,335	1,276
Other academic staff	521	579	..	..	663	582	870	939	988	1,073
Technical staff	2,180	2,384	2,388	2,347	2,326	2,371	2,427	2,413	2,412	2,429
Administrative staff	5,443	5,422	5,287	5,117	4,931	4,745	4,736	4,705	4,636	4,601
Hebrew University										
Total	4,173	4,124	4,012	3,931	3,843	3,568	3,387	3,328	3,260	3,294
Senior academic staff	987	1,025	1,027	1,015	1,033	1,060	1,050	1,041	1,036	1,035
Junior academic staff[1]	832	715	703	689	693	580	562	508	443	468
Other academic staff	40	40	63	64	70	63	65	69	69	89
Technical staff	538	524	497	485	472	459	431	421	425	431
Administrative staff	1,776	1,820	1,722	1,678	1,575	1,406	1,279	1,289	1,287	1,270
Technion										
Total	2,321	2,330	2,401	2,374	2,256	2,139	2,132	2,093	2,101	2,107
Senior academic staff	507	534	1,200	1,189	493	481	521	526	532	550
Junior academic staff[1]	473	496	..	..	392	231	141	95	60	31
Other academic staff	96	94	..	..	195	253	286	308	342	353
Technical staff	540	554	546	539	548	560	577	570	575	580
Administrative staff	705	652	655	645	628	614	607	594	592	593
Tel Aviv University										
Total	3,414	3,506	3,525	3,352	3,237	3,048	3,520	3,542	3,389	3,384
Senior academic staff	805	877	921	901	881	857	925	919	926	960
Junior academic staff[1]	919	873	857	761	717	685	762	737	573	526
Other academic staff	167	188	233	208	208	116	287	332	332	358
Technical staff	356	370	371	352	348	345	387	391	398	394
Administrative staff	1,167	1,198	1,143	1,130	1,083	1,045	1,159	1,163	1,160	1,144

cont.

Table 6.2 — continued

Institution & type of staff	1978/79	1981/82	1982/83	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91
Bar-Ilan University										
Total	1,318	1,304	1,322	1,275	1,252	1,295	1,299	1,303	1,296	1,318
Senior academic staff	336	393	681	417	418	426	440	454	459	459
Junior academic staff[1]	319	244	..	177	156	146	131	123	108	103
Other academic staff	46	44	..	45	40	61	67	61	64	88
Technical staff	89	91	97	98	98	131	142	143	142	139
Administrative staff	528	532	544	538	540	531	519	522	523	529
Haifa University										
Total	768	822	807	769	776	793	826	821	791	791
Senior academic staff	239	267	286	282	284	294	293	303	292	286
Junior academic staff[1]	118	104	100	85	90	91	81	72	64	61
Other academic staff	52	81	59	48	48	48	89	93	87	90
Technical staff	23	28	37	36	37	38	39	39	42	42
Administrative staff	336	342	325	318	317	322	324	314	306	312
Ben-Gurion University of the Negev										
Total	1,209	1,361	1,366	1,162	1,078	1,135	1,229	1,230	1,189	1,265
Senior academic staff	297	351	368	346	290	344	381	381	383	416
Junior academic staff[1]	207	201	132	118	105	115	105	114	87	86
Other academic staff	119	132	170	88	95	37	79	74	94	95
Technical staff	178	239	227	218	213	227	235	231	224	265
Administrative staff	408	438	470	392	375	412	433	430	401	403
Weizmann Institute of Science										
Total	1,181	1,276	1,291	1,301	1,321	1,319	1,305	1,280	1,231	1,198
Senior academic staff	202	258	248	264	291	289	274	266	257	271
Junior academic staff[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other academic staff	—	1	2	3	7	4	—	2	—	—
Technical staff	456	578	613	619	611	611	616	618	605	578
Administrative staff	523	439	428	415	412	415	415	394	369	348

Source: Planning & Budgeting Committee.

1. Including teaching & research assistants.

Table 6.3

Senior Academic Staff in Universities Financed from the Ordinary Budget, by Institution and Rank, in Full-Time Equivalent Positions 1978/79-1990/91

Institution and rank	1978/79	1981/82	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91
All institutions										
Total	3,373	3,705	..	..	3,690	3,751	3,883	3,889	3,884	3,977
Full professor	654	814	..	..	938	930	1,005	1,019	1,076	1,152
Associate professor	728	848	..	..	939	984	1,030	1,053	1,040	1,073
Senior lecturer	1,100	1,207	..	..	1,135	1,143	1,184	1,158	1,109	1,126
Lecturer	891	836	..	..	678	694	664	659	659	626
Hebrew University										
Total	987	1,025	1,027	1,015	1,033	1,060	1,050	1,041	1,036	1,035
Full professor	246	306	326	325	344	340	353	355	379	388
Associate professor	203	229	240	237	258	254	264	258	236	233
Senior lecturer	261	259	268	264	239	267	251	242	234	234
Lecturer	277	231	192	189	192	199	182	186	187	180
Technion										
Total	507	534	..	..	493	481	521	526	532	550
Full professor	121	139	..	..	150	144	156	163	181	191
Associate professor	132	133	..	..	156	156	176	190	187	183
Senior lecturer	171	176	..	..	144	136	147	129	124	130
Lecturer	83	86	..	..	43	45	42	44	40	46
Tel Aviv University										
Total	805	877	921	901	881	857	925	919	926	960
Full professor	130	165	193	200	213	198	229	234	239	255
Associate professor	187	202	220	225	225	240	253	249	254	269
Senior lecturer	281	299	299	284	272	252	293	293	289	287
Lecturer	207	211	209	192	171	167	150	143	144	149

cont.

Table 6.3 — continued

Institution and rank	1978/79	1981/82	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91
Bar-Ilan University										
Total	336	393	..	417	418	426	440	454	458	459
Full professor	43	60	..	61	64	60	70	67	67	76
Associate professor	50	77	..	72	77	94	89	106	111	113
Senior lecturer	118	150	..	169	169	165	170	171	159	158
Lecturer	125	106	..	115	108	107	111	110	121	111
Haifa University										
Total	239	267	286	282	284	295	293	303	292	286
Full professor	22	28	23	27	31	30	32	33	34	41
Associate professor	40	44	46	50	44	52	54	61	59	55
Senior lecturer	86	100	107	114	119	122	124	126	121	123
Lecturer	91	95	110	91	90	91	83	83	78	67
Ben-Gurion University of the Negev										
Total	297	351	368	346	290	344	381	381	383	416
Full professor	29	42	58	55	45	59	69	72	77	90
Associate professor	58	80	91	74	71	85	100	103	109	120
Senior lecturer	104	124	134	136	116	134	135	132	125	137
Lecturer	106	105	85	81	58	66	77	74	72	69
Weizmann Institute of Science										
Total	202	258	248	264	291	289	274	266	257	271
Full professor	63	74	76	85	91	99	98	96	100	109
Associate professor	58	83	93	105	108	103	94	86	83	100
Senior lecturer	79	99	79	72	76	68	63	64	55	57
Lecturer	2	2	—	2	16	19	19	20	19	5

Source: Planning & Budgeting Committee.

Table 6.4

University Staff by Type of Budgetary Financing and Type and Rank of Staff, in Full-Time Equivalent Positions 1990/91

Type and rank of staff	Total	Ordinary budget	Closed budget	Research budget
Grand total	16,913.3	13,355.7	1,326.5	2,231.1
A. Teaching & research staff — total	7,582.6	6,326.5	549.2	706.9
1.Senior academic staff — total	4,474.0	3,977.3	163.0	333.7
Full professor	1,181.6	1,152.4	8.5	20.7
Associate professor	1,126.9	1,073.3	6.3	47.3
Senior lecturer	1,300.1	1,125.5	75.4	99.2
Lecturer	865.4	626.1	72.8	166.5
2. Junior academic staff — total	899.0	709.9	60.5	128.6
Senior instructor	105.6	80.2	6.1	19.3
Instructor	375.2	295.1	23.9	56.2
Assistant "B"	120.4	110.8	2.3	7.3
Assistant "A"	297.8	223.8	28.2	45.8
3. Research and teaching assistants	643.9	565.8	33.7	44.4
4. Other academic staff — total	1,565.7	1,073.5	292.0	200.2
Teachers (M.D. track)	92.1	91.5	0.3	0.3
Teachers (teacher track)	174.6	49.4	90.2	35.0
External teachers	1,027.9	858.1	159.1	10.7
Others	271.1	74.5	42.4	154.2
B. Technical staff — total	3,512.2	2,428.7	244.1	839.4
Engineers	732.6	468.4	60.7	203.5
Technicians	1,668.8	1,354.5	69.9	244.4
Microbiologists & laboratory assistants	813.4	570.2	20.7	222.5
Special contract	235.3	—	90.4	144.9
Other	62.1	35.6	2.4	24.1
C. Administrative staff — total	5,818.5	4,600.5	533.2	684.8
General administration	3,928.8	3,160.6	375.9	392.3
Humanities & social science graduates	1,671.8	1,313.4	130.2	228.2
Special contract	109.0	43.5	17.8	47.7
Other	35.8	31.8	2.0	2.0
Apprentices	73.1	51.2	7.3	14.6

Source: Planning & Budgeting Committee.

Table 6.5

University Staff from All Budgetary Sources, by Type and Rank of Staff and Institution, in Full-time Equivalent Positions 1990/91

Type & rank of staff	Total	Institution						
		Hebrew University	Technion	Tel-Aviv University	Bar-Ilan University	Haifa University	Ben-Gurion University of the Negev	Weizmann Institute of Science
Grand total	16,913.3	4,720.2	2,755.4	3,929.0	1,526.5	922.0	1,503.6	1,556.5
A. Teaching & research staff — total	7,582.0	2,086.9	1,089.0	2,039.6	796.1	515.8	691.5	363.1
1. Senior academic staff — total	4,473.9	1,286.8	628.6	999.7	481.9	298.6	438.7	339.6
Full professor	1,181.7	401.3	196.5	259.4	77.4	41.2	95.1	110.8
Associate professor	1,126.8	255.2	189.0	279.6	114.5	57.1	123.4	108.0
Senior lecturer	1,300.2	325.5	152.1	299.5	166.0	130.0	141.4	85.7
Lecturer	865.2	304.8	91.0	161.2	124.0	70.3	78.8	35.1
2. Junior academic staff — total	898.5	375.0	81.3	240.6	112.8	22.7	66.1	—
Senior instructor	105.4	21.9	6.2	33.7	32.9	6.5	4.2	—
Instructor	375.1	100.9	57.3	113.2	50.1	10.5	43.1	—
Assistant "B"	120.3	28.6	2.5	62.4	10.9	2.7	13.2	—
Assistant "A"	297.7	223.6	15.3	31.3	18.9	3.0	5.6	—
3. Research and teaching assistants	644.0	245.9	7.7	287.3	9.5	66.0	27.6	—
4. Other academic staff — total	1,565.6	179.2	371.4	512.0	191.9	128.5	159.1	23.5
Teachers (M.D. track)	92.1	—	28.5	63.6	—	—	—	—
Teachers (teacher track)	174.6	39.7	1.9	66.6	—	48.8	17.6	—
External teachers	1,027.7	117.8	324.3	295.1	144.8	21.3	124.4	—
Others	271.2	21.7	16.7	86.7	47.1	58.4	17.1	23.5
B. Technical staff — total	3,512.3	661.5	888.7	667.6	141.0	44.3	315.7	793.5
Engineers	732.6	166.8	244.0	98.8	11.3	16.3	104.6	90.8
Technicians	1,668.9	207.7	582.9	202.3	109.9	23.1	183.8	359.2
Microbiologists & laboratory assistants	813.4	273.0	61.8	111.4	19.8	4.9	21.7	320.8
Special contract	235.3	—	—	235.3	—	—	—	—
Other	62.1	14.0	—	19.8	—	—	5.6	22.7
C. Administrative staff — total	5,819.0	1,971.8	777.7	1,221.8	589.4	362.0	496.4	399.9
General administration	3,929.4	1,248.8	577.7	809.8	380.2	229.4	329.9	353.6
Humanities & social science graduates	1,671.7	650.8	194.4	368.4	159.1	121.4	144.1	33.5
Special contract	109.0	1.0	5.5	40.3	38.3	9.2	6.9	7.8
Other	35.8	13.7	—	3.3	11.8	2.0	—	5.0
Apprentices	73.1	57.5	0.1	—	—	—	15.5	—

Source: Planning & Budgeting Committee.

Table 6.6

University Staff Financed from Ordinary Budget, by Type and Rank of Staff and Institution, in Full-time Equivalent Positions 1990/91

Type & rank of staff	Total	Institution						
		Hebrew University	Technion	Tel-Aviv University	Bar-Ilan University	Haifa University	Ben-Gurion University of the Negev	Weizmann Institute of Science
Grand total	13,355.7	3,293.9	2,106.8	3,383.6	1,317.9	790.8	1,265.1	1,197.6
A. Teaching & research staff — total	6,326.5	1,592.6	933.7	1,845.1	650.1	436.7	597.0	271.3
1. Senior academic staff — total	3,977.3	1,035.0	550.3	960.3	459.0	285.8	415.9	271.0
Full professor	1,152.4	388.5	191.0	255.5	76.4	41.2	90.3	109.5
Associate professor	1,073.3	233.3	183.2	268.6	113.3	55.2	119.8	99.9
Senior lecturer	1,125.5	233.6	130.2	287.1	158.2	123.1	136.5	56.8
Lecturer	626.1	179.6	45.9	149.1	111.1	66.3	69.3	4.8
2. Junior academic staff — total	709.9	269.3	24.8	239.8	96.4	19.6	60.0	—
Senior instructor	80.2	4.3	5.5	33.4	28.1	5.4	3.5	—
Instructor	295.1	67.6	19.3	112.7	45.5	10.0	40.0	—
Assistant "B"	110.8	25.2	—	62.4	9.1	2.7	11.4	—
Assistant "A"	223.8	172.2	—	31.3	13.7	1.5	5.1	—
3. Research and teaching assistants	565.8	199.0	5.8	286.8	6.6	41.6	26.0	—
4. Other academic staff — total	1,073.5	89.3	352.8	358.2	88.1	89.7	95.1	0.3
Teachers (M.D. track)	91.5	—	28.5	63.0	—	—	—	—
Teachers (teacher track)	49.4	6.8	1.9	4.0	—	31.8	4.9	—
External teachers	858.1	82.5	322.4	291.2	65.5	10.4	86.1	—
Others	74.5	—	—	—	22.6	47.5	4.1	0.3
B. Technical staff — total	2,428.7	431.3	579.8	394.1	138.6	42.0	264.6	578.3
Engineers	468.4	80.7	142.4	74.1	10.7	14.9	83.2	62.4
Technicians	1,354.5	158.9	385.7	188.8	108.9	22.7	164.1	325.4
Microbiologists & laboratory assistants	570.2	179.8	51.7	111.4	19.0	4.4	13.8	190.1
Special contract	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	35.6	11.9	—	19.8	—	—	3.5	0.4
C. Administrative staff — total	4,600.5	1,270.0	593.3	1,144.4	529.2	312.1	403.5	348.0
General administration	3,160.6	822.5	432.2	772.8	356.9	194.8	272.4	309.0
Humanities & social science graduates	1,313.4	397.2	156.6	361.6	148.7	109.3	113.8	26.2
Special contract	43.5	1.0	4.5	6.7	11.8	6.0	5.7	7.8
Other	31.8	9.7	—	3.3	11.8	2.0	—	5.0
Apprentices	51.2	39.6	—	—	—	—	11.6	—

Source: Planning & Budgeting Committee.

Table 6.7

University Staff Financed from Closed Budget, by Type and Rank of Staff and Institution, in Full-Time Equivalent Positions 1990/91

Type & rank of staff	Total	Institution						
		Hebrew University	Technion	Tel-Aviv University	Bar-Ilan University	Haifa University	Ben-Gurion University of the Negev	Weizmann Institute of Science
Grand total	1,326.5	530.3	59.9	285.6	149.7	131.3	151.2	18.5
A. Teaching & research staff — total	549.2	180.1	7.3	102.0	117.0	79.4	56.6	6.8
1. Senior academic staff — total	163.0	104.8	5.4	8.3	21.0	12.9	8.5	2.1
Full professor	8.5	1.0	3.2	2.4	—	—	1.9	—
Associate professor	6.3	0.2	0.7	1.7	0.3	2.0	1.4	—
Senior lecturer	75.4	54.8	1.0	1.7	7.8	6.9	2.3	0.9
Lecturer	72.8	48.8	0.5	2.5	12.9	4.0	2.9	1.2
2. Junior academic staff — total	60.5	38.7	—	0.5	15.1	3.2	3.0	—
Senior instructor	6.1	—	—	—	4.4	1.2	0.5	—
Instructor	23.9	17.3	—	0.5	3.6	0.5	2.0	—
Assistant "B"	2.3	0.1	—	—	1.8	—	0.4	—
Assistant "A"	28.2	21.3	—	—	5.3	1.5	0.1	—
3. Research and teaching assistants	33.7	4.7	—	0.5	2.8	24.4	1.3	—
4. Other academic staff — total	292.0	31.9	1.9	92.7	78.1	38.9	43.8	4.7
Teachers (M.D. track)	0.3	—	—	0.3	—	—	—	—
Teachers (teacher track)	90.2	4.5	—	62.6	—	17.0	6.1	—
External teachers	159.1	26.4	1.9	4.0	78.1	11.0	37.7	—
Others	42.4	1.0	—	25.8	—	10.9	—	4.7
B. Technical staff — total	244.1	64.0	24.2	127.5	—	2.2	21.9	4.3
Engineers	60.7	18.3	7.2	23.6	—	1.3	9.8	0.5
Technicians	69.9	32.6	11.4	13.5	—	0.4	10.2	1.8
Microbiologists & laboratory assistants	20.7	12.1	5.6	—	—	0.5	1.2	1.3
Special contract	90.4	—	—	90.4	—	—	—	—
Other	2.4	1.0	—	—	—	—	0.7	0.7
C. Administrative staff — total	533.2	286.2	28.4	56.1	32.7	49.7	72.7	7.4
General administration	375.9	206.0	23.0	36.4	21.8	34.3	47.5	6.9
Humanities & social science graduates	130.2	74.6	5.4	6.8	10.4	12.2	20.3	0.5
Special contract	17.8	—	—	12.9	0.5	3.2	1.2	—
Other	2.0	2.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Apprentices	7.3	3.6	—	—	—	—	3.7	—

Source: Planning & Budgeting Committee.

Table 6.8

University Staff Financed from Research Budget, by Type and Rank of Staff and Institution, in Full-Time Equivalent Positions 1990/91

Type & rank of staff	Total	Institution						
		Hebrew University	Technion	Tel-Aviv University	Bar-Ilan University	Haifa University	Ben-Gurion University of the Negev	Weizmann Institute of Science
Grand total	2,231.1	896.0	588.7	259.9	58.9	—	87.3	340.4
A. Teaching & research staff — total	706.9	314.6	147.9	92.7	28.9	—	37.9	84.9
1. Senior academic staff — total	333.7	147.2	72.8	31.2	1.9	—	14.1	66.5
Full professor	20.7	11.9	2.3	1.5	1.0	—	2.8	1.2
Associate professor	47.3	21.8	5.1	9.3	0.9	—	2.1	8.1
Senior lecturer	99.2	37.1	20.8	10.7	—	—	2.6	28.0
Lecturer	166.5	76.4	44.6	9.7	—	—	6.6	29.2
2. Junior academic staff — total	128.6	67.2	56.5	0.3	1.3	—	3.3	—
Senior instructor	19.3	17.7	0.7	0.3	0.3	—	0.3	—
Instructor	56.2	16.1	38.0	—	1.0	—	1.1	—
Assistant "B"	7.3	3.3	2.5	—	—	—	1.5	—
Assistant "A"	45.8	30.1	15.3	—	—	—	0.4	—
3. Research and teaching assistants	44.4	42.2	1.9	—	—	—	0.3	—
4. Other academic staff — total	200.2	58.0	16.7	61.2	25.7	—	20.2	18.4
Teachers (M.D. track)	0.3	—	—	0.3	—	—	—	—
Teachers (teacher track)	35.0	28.4	—	—	—	—	6.6	—
External teachers	10.7	8.9	—	—	1.2	—	0.6	—
Others	154.2	20.7	16.7	60.9	24.5	—	13.0	18.4
B. Technical staff — total	839.4	166.2	284.5	146.1	2.5	—	29.1	211.0
Engineers	203.5	67.9	94.3	1.2	0.6	—	11.6	27.9
Technicians	244.4	16.2	185.8	—	1.0	—	9.4	32.0
Microbiologists & laboratory assistants	222.5	81.1	4.4	—	0.9	—	6.7	129.4
Special contract	144.9	—	—	144.9	—	—	—	—
Other	24.1	1.0	—	—	—	—	1.4	21.7
C. Administrative staff — total	684.8	415.2	156.3	21.0	27.5	—	20.3	44.5
General administration	392.3	219.9	122.8	0.3	1.5	—	10.1	37.7
Humanities & social science graduates	228.2	179.0	32.4	—	—	—	10.0	6.8
Special contract	47.7	—	1.0	20.7	26.0	—	—	—
Other	2.0	2.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Apprentices	14.6	14.3	0.1	—	—	—	0.2	—

Source: Planning & Budgeting Committee.

Table 6.9

Staff in the Open University and Other Institutions of Higher Education[1], by Type of Staff and Institution, in Full-Time Equivalent Positions 1981/82-1990/91

Year & type of staff	The Open University[2]	Bezalel — Academy of Arts and Design	The Rubin Academy of Music, Jerusalem	Jerusalem College of Technology	Shenkar — College of Textile Technology and Fashion
1981/82 — total	..	157	82	61	97
Thereof: Academic staff	..	81	66	33	43
Technical & administrative staff	..	76	16	28	54
1982/83 — total	..	160	86	66	95
Thereof: Academic staff	..	84	66	34	40
Technical & administrative staff	..	76	20	32	55
1983/84 — total	..	161	89	66	96
Thereof: Academic staff	..	83	68	33	42
Technical & administrative staff	..	78	21	33	54
1984/85 — total	..	150	84	86	92
Thereof: Academic staff	..	72	67	46	40
Technical & administrative staff	..	78	17	40	52
1985/86 — total	..	147	84	91	90
Thereof: Academic staff	..	71	67	45	41
Technical & administrative staff	..	76	17	46	49
1986/87 — total	..	148	85	102	90
Thereof: Academic staff	..	76	68	49	43
Technical & administrative staff	..	72	17	53	47
1987/88 — total	367	136	84	99	74
Thereof: Academic staff	37	66	65	46	36
Technical & administrative staff	330	70	19	53	38
1988/89 — total	370	145	86	92	74
Thereof: Academic staff	36	73	65	44	37
Technical & administrative staff	334	72	21	48	37
1989/90 — total	375	148	90	90	75
Thereof: Academic staff	32	76	69	44	39
Technical & administrative staff	343	72	21	46	36
1990/91 — total	413	141	91	91	84
Thereof: Academic staff	36	68	70	44	40
Technical & administrative staff	377	73	21	47	44

Source: Planning & Budgeting Committee.

1. Not included here are the Ruppin College of Agriculture and the College of Management, Academic Studies, Tel-Aviv.
2. In the data on the Open University only senior academic staff are included in "academic staff". Other academic staff (141 full-time equivalent posts in 1990/91) are included in "technical and administrative staff".

Chapter 7

FINANCIAL AND PHYSICAL DATA ON INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

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Table 7.1

National Expenditure on Education and on Tertiary Education, by Type of Expenditure 1984/85-1988/89[3]

Type of expenditure	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89
	N.I.S Millions At Current Prices				
National Expenditure on Education	981	2,683	3,852	4,939	6,143
Thereof: Current expenditure	898	2,470	3,557	4,537	5,622
Fixed capital formation	83	213	295	402	521
National Expenditure on Tertiary Education	232	673	912	1,099	1,320
Thereof: Current expenditure	207	592	826	1,002	1,215
Universities[1]	155	448	616	732	877
Other tertiary institutions[2]	52	144	210	270	338
Fixed capital formation	25	81	86	97	105
	Percentages				
National Expenditure on Tertiary Education as a percentage of GNP	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9
National Expenditure on Tertiary Education as a percentage of National Expenditure on Education	23.6	25.1	23.7	22.3	21.5
Current Expenditure on Tertiary Education as a percentage of Current Expenditure on Education	23.1	24.0	23.2	22.1	21.6
Current expenditure in universities[1] as a percentage of Current Expenditure on Education	17.3	18.1	17.3	16.1	15.6
Fixed capital formation on tertiary education as a percentage of fixed capital formation on education	30.1	38.0	29.2	24.1	20.2

1. Includes all universities, except the Open University and the Weizmann Institute of Science, which, aside from the Feinberg Graduate School, is defined as a research institute. See technical appendix.
2. Includes the Open University of Israel, non-university institutions of higher education, and non-degree granting post-secondary institutions (such as teacher training colleges, schools for practical engineers and technicians, etc.).
3. Budget year from April through March.

Table 7.2

The Ordinary Budget[1] of the Institutions of Higher Education Funded by the Planning and Budgeting Committee[2], by Source of Financing 1987/88-1989/90 (NIS million)

	Total expenditure	Sources of Income					
		Total	PBC participation		Donations	Tuition fees	Other income
			Direct	Earmarked[3]			
			At current prices				
1987/88	935.9	914.3	434.9	87.7	81.3	139.0	171.4
1988/89	1,128.5	1,112.6	543.0	148.9	117.0	181.7	122.0
1989/90	1,325.9	1,313.2	625.7	131.7	139.9	250.8	165.1
			At 1989/90 prices[4]				
1987/88	1,283.9	1,231.4	597.6	113.8	102.4	195.3	222.4
1988/89	1,269.1	1,252.3	609.0	165.2	128.9	213.8	135.4
1989/90	1,325.9	1,313.2	625.7	131.7	139.9	250.8	165.1

Source: Planning and Budgeting Committee.

1. Actual expenditures and income.
2. The institutions included here appear in table 7.3.
3. Includes one-time payments which amounted to NIS58.6 million in 1988/89 and NIS15.2 million in 1989/90. The figures also include research bonuses totalling NIS6.3 million in 1987/88. These research bonuses were included in direct participation from 1988/89 onward.
4. A specific price index was used to deflate total expenditures and each source of funding. Total income is the sum of the various sources of income in fixed prices.

Table 7.3

The Ordinary Budget[1] of the Institutions of Higher Education Funded by the Planning and Budgeting Committee[2] by Institution
1987/88-1989/90 (NIS million)

Institution	At current prices			At 1989/90 prices[3]			Percent change 87/88-89/90
	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	
Grand total	935.9	1,128.5	1,325.9	1,283.9	1,269.1	1,325.9	3.3
A. Universities — total	891.5	1,073.8	1,261.2	1,223.0	1,207.6	1,261.2	3.1
Hebrew University	230.5	285.8	340.6	316.3	321.4	340.6	7.7
Technion	148.9	176.3	203.5	204.2	198.3	203.5	-0.4
Tel-Aviv University	202.2	238.0	280.4	277.4	267.7	280.4	1.1
Bar-Ilan University	75.2	87.5	104.4	103.1	98.4	104.4	1.2
Haifa University	47.6	56.3	64.3	65.3	63.3	64.3	-1.6
Ben-Gurion University of the Negev	81.1	98.1	112.5	111.3	110.3	112.5	1.1
Weizmann Institute of Science	106.0	131.9	155.5	145.5	148.4	155.5	6.9
B. The Open University	21.2	27.2	34.2	29.0	30.6	34.2	17.8
C. Other institutions of higher education — total	23.2	27.5	30.5	31.8	31.0	30.5	-4.0
Bezalel — Academy of Art & Design	7.8	9.4	10.5	10.7	10.5	10.5	-1.7
Jerusalem Rubin Academy of Music and Dance	4.0	4.8	5.9	5.4	5.4	5.9	8.9
Jerusalem College of Technology	7.5	8.2	8.5	10.2	9.3	8.5	-16.7
Shenkar — College of Textile Technology and Fashion	4.0	5.1	5.6	5.4	5.8	5.6	2.4

Source: Planning and Budgeting Committee.

1. Actual expenditures.
2. Not including The Ruppin Institute of Agriculture.
3. The figures were deflated by the higher education expenditures price index. See the technical appendix.

Table 7.4

Income from the PBC and Tuition Fees in the Ordinary Budget of the Institutions of Higher Education Funded by the PBC[1]
1982/83-1989/90 (NIS millions)

	Grand total	PBC participation				Tuition fees
		Total	Direct	Earmarked[2]	One-time payments	
			At current prices			
1982/83[3]	15.9	14.5	13.3	1.2	..	1.4
1983/84	44.8	40.8	36.6	4.2	—	4.0
1984/85	205.1	173.1	153.0	20.1	—	32.0
1985/86	415.6	309.0	252.2	56.8	—	106.6
1986/87	536.1	394.3	324.2	70.1	21.6	120.2
1987/88	661.6	522.6	434.9	87.7	—	139.0
1988/89	873.6	635.1	543.0	92.1	56.8	181.7
1989/90	1,008.2	742.2	625.7	116.5	15.2	250.8
			At 1989/90 prices[4]			
1982/83[3]	851.7	753.2	695.3	57.9	..	98.6
1983/84	663.6	591.8	541.3	50.6	—	71.7
1984/85	696.9	581.5	533.2	48.3	—	115.4
1985/86	817.3	607.8	522.4	85.4	—	209.5
1986/87	878.6	682.4	555.8	96.8	29.8	196.1
1987/88	906.6	711.3	597.6	113.8	—	195.3
1988/89	988.1	774.3	609.0	102.2	63.0	213.8
1989/90	1,008.2	757.4	625.7	116.5	15.2	250.8

Source: Planning and Budgeting Committee.

1. The institutions included here appear in table 7.3.
2. Includes research bonus income amounting to NIS 6.3 million in 1987/88. This type of income was included in the direct participation component of of PBC allocations from 1988/89 onward.
3. PBC participation in this year include significant retroactive and one-time payments, relating primarily to salary agreements and the " Rieger Arbitration ".

Table 7.5

The Ordinary Budget[1] of the Institutions of Higher Education Funded by the Planning and Budgeting Committee[2] by Source of Financing and Institution
1989/90 (NIS thousands at current prices)

Institution	Total expenditure	Sources of income					
		Total	PBC participation		Donations	Tuition fees	Other income
			Direct	Earmarked			
Grand total	1,325,946	1,313,230	625,650	131,715	139,943	250,824	165,098
A. Universities — total	1,261,203	1,245,501	598,730	130,786	134,732	223,029	158,224
Hebrew University	340,596	327,380	165,920	32,286	66,340	45,641	17,193
Technion	203,500	206,150	117,250	20,410	14,981	28,199	25,310
Tel-Aviv University	280,425	277,560	125,200	24,031	10,580	72,552	45,197
Bar-Ilan University	104,386	104,949	51,540	10,859	1,873	31,326	9,351
Haifa University	64,261	66,173	26,670	6,764	966	24,198	7,575
Ben-Gurion University of the Negev	112,519	116,502	55,600	16,914	8,372	21,113	14,503
Weizmann Institute of Science	155,516	146,787	56,550	19,522	31,620	—	39,095
B. The Open University	34,215	35,158	8,930	279	1,364	21,505	3,080
C. Other institutions of higher education — total	30,528	32,571	17,990	650	3,847	6,290	3,794
Bezalel — Academy of Art & Design	10,537	11,163	6,210	210	906	2,430	1,407
Jerusalem Rubin Academy of Music and Dance	5,906	6,732	3,570	136	396	1,429	1,201
Jerusalem College of Technology	8,516	9,057	4,260	258	2,359	1,200	980
Shenkar — College of Textile Technology and Fashion	5,569	5,619	3,950	46	186	1,231	206

Source: Planning and Budgeting Committee.

1. Actual expenditures and income.
2. Not including the Ruppin Institute of Agriculture. PBC participation to this institute amounted to NIS215,000 in 1989/90.
3. Included here are one-time payments ammounting to NIS15.2 million.

Table 7.6

Tuition Fees in Universities
1975/76-1991/92

Year	Tuition fees		
	N.I.S., at current prices[3]	N.I.S., at july 1991 prices	Real annual rate of growth[3]
1975/76	0.27	2,336	..
1976/77	0.49	3,080	31.8
1977/78	0.54	2,516	-18.3
1978/79	0.76	2,370	-5.8
1979/80	1.14	1,847	-22.1
1980/81	2.41	1,694	-8.3
1981/82	5.02	1,648	-2.7
1982/83[1]	18.20	2,591	57.2
1983/84[1]	41.23	2,429	-6.3
1984/85[1, 2]	297.50	4,787	97.1
1985/86[1, 2]	1,673.39	4,936	3.1
1986/87[1, 2]	2,073.00	4,936	0.0
1987/88[1]	2,156.00	4,286	-13.2
1988/89[1]	2,500.00	4,286	—
1989/90[1]	3,290.00	4,677	9.1
1990/91[1]	3,866.00	4,677	—
1991/92[1]	4,677.00	4,677	—

Source: Planning & Budgeting Committee.

1. Since 1982/83, tuition fees are linked to the Consumer Price Index during the academic year. The data in the table were calculated according to the index for the july preceding the academic year.
2. In the academic years 1984/85-1986/87 tuition fees at the universities include a temporary "tuition levy".
3. According to the Consumer Price Index.

Table 7.7

The Development Budget[1] of the Institutions of Higher Education Funded by the Planning and Budgeting Committee
1973/74-1989/90
(NIS Thousands)

	Universities[2]		Other institutions of higher education		Universities[2]		Other institutions of higher education	
	Actual investment	PBC participation	Actual investment	PBC participation	Actual investment	PBC participation	Actual investment	PBC participation
	At current prices				At 1989/90 prices[3]			
1973/74	26	13	..	—	243,200	120,970	..	—
1974/75	31	14	..	—	214,420	96,510	..	—
1975/76	29	9	..	—	155,380	47,760	..	—
1976/77	32	13	..	—	135,640	54,650	..	—
1977/78	51	17	..	—	138,150	46,440	..	—
1978/79	76	17	..	—	120,170	26,790	..	—
1979/80	161	45	..	—	115,300	31,720		
1980/81	381	84	3	2	115,360	25,530	7,880	5,440
1981/82	735	181	42	43	104,850	25,800	6,050	6,100
1982/83	1,725	337	63	51	109,640	21,430	4,000	3,210
1983/84	5,583	1,358	1,067	106	88,560	21,540	16,920	1,670
1984/85	25,074	4,992	2,697	900	90,600	18,040	9,760	2,090
1985/86	40,770	9,407	3,581	152	83,310	19,920	7,580	320
1986/87	50,530	7,971	2,993	279	80,360	13,380	5,020	470
1987/88	54,670	4,440	4,396	2,560	75,400	6,120	6,030	3,530
1988/89	43,420	5,460	12,110	4,240	50,730	6,380	14,150	4,950
1989/90	74,320	7,620	14,660	5,780	74,320	7,620	14,660	5,780

Source: The Planning and Budgeting Committee.

1. The development budget refers to earmarked funds for specified construction projects and investments in general physical infrastructure. See the technical appendix for a more detailed explanation.
2. Including the Open University of Israel.
3. Based on the Building Inputs Price Index.

Table 7.8

Development Budget[1] of the Universities and the Open University, by Institution 1986/87-1989/90

	1986/87		1987/88		1988/89		1989/90	
	Actual investments	PBC participation	Actual investments	PBC participation	Actual investments	PBC participation	Actual investments	PBC participation
Total	50,530	7,971	54,670	4,440	43,420	5,460	74,320	7,620
Hebrew University	4,760	2,336	2,300	—	750	—	4,500	—
Technion	9,300	—	8,500	—	6,800	—	13,200	—
Tel-Aviv University	17,160	2,770	23,570	3,800	16,390	3,090	14,470	—
Bar-Ilan University	7,680	2,035	6,480	210	7,450	1,650	4,620	1,090
Haifa University	910	290	2,240	320	1,590	430	1,280	365
Ben-Gurion University of the Negev	1,670	540	2,450	110	3,390	290	16,540	6,165
Weizmann Institute of Science	8,600	—	8,950	—	6,870	—	19,420	—
Open University of Israel	450	—	180	—	180	—	290	—

Source: The Planning and Budgeting Committee.

1. See footnote 1 to Table 7.7.

Table 7.9

Built-Up Areas in Universities, by Institution and Use 1989/90

(Gross area in square meters)

Institution	Use								
		Teaching and Research						Services	
	Total area of buildings[1]	Total	Humanities Common services[2]	& social sciences	Natural sciences	Medicine	Technology	Student & staff services[3]	Student dormitories[4]
Total	1,431,900	1,088,600	175,300	293,700	333,400	122,300	163,900	84,900	258,400
Hebrew University	465,000	310,000[5]	50,000	102,000	108,000	50,000	—	40,000	115,000
Technion	300,500	230,100	34,300	—	36,700	30,000	129,100	15,100	55,300
Tel-Aviv University	250,000	216,300	15,500	85,300	61,600	34,400	19,500	8,000	25,700
Bar-Ilan University	106,200	79,800	25,900	37,000	16,900	—	—	7,600	18,800
Haifa University	76,100	61,700[6]	[7]	61,700	[7]	—	—	4,900	9,500
Ben-Gurion University of the Negev	130,400	96,700	38,600	7,700	27,200	7,900	15,300	5,600[7]	28,100
Weizmann Institute of Science	103,700	94,000	11,000	—	83,000	—	—	3,700[8]	6,000

Source: Planning and Budgeting Committee.

1. Excluding undergound areas for parking, pipes, etc.
2. Including buildings whose primary function is to serve as a central library, central auditorium, central administration, etc.
3. Including central mensa, sports facilities, health services, etc.
4. Student (including Ph.D. students) housing only.
5. Excluding areas undergoing redesignation as to use.
6. Including areas not in use (reserve) or rented out.
7. Additional area included elsewhere.
8. Excluding housing for visiting staff (9,600 sq.m.) and permanent academic staff.

Appendix A

THE HIGHER EDUCATION SYSTEM IN ISRAEL — A BRIEF OUTLINE

This appendix has been added to the English version of the Statistical Abstract for the benefit of the foreign reader who may not be familiar with the system of higher education in Israel. The table of relevant basic figures and the diagram of Israel's education system appearing at the end of this appendix are meant to facilitate an understanding of the national context in which Israel's higher education system operates.

Tertiary-level education in Israel is designated as either post-secondary education or higher education. The post-secondary education system in Israel is composed of various types of vocational institutions, the majority of which are under the supervision of the Ministries of Education and Culture, Labor and Social Affairs and Health. Included here are institutions such as teacher-training colleges, technical and technological colleges and schools, schools of law and management and para-medical schools. The duration of studies is one, two or three years depending on the type of institution and course of study. Post-secondary education does not lead to an academic degree.

The system of higher education in Israel is defined in the Law of Higher Education (1958). It is under the direct jurisdiction of the Council for Higher Education, which is responsible for accrediting and authorizing institutions of higher education to award degrees. This jurisdiction is a major distinguishing feature of the higher education system from the post-secondary education system.

The higher education system comprises universities, non-university institutions of higher education that provide instruction in specific fields, such as technology, arts and crafts and teacher training, at the bachelor's degree level only; and regional colleges that offer academic courses under the auspices and academic responsibility of the universities. A list of accredited institutions of higher education appears at the beginning of appendix B.

By law the institutions of higher education are autonomous in the conduct of their academic and administrative affairs within the framework of their approved budgets and their terms of accreditation.

Research is an important component of university activities, usually considered to be equal to the teaching component. Virtually all of the basic research in the country and most of the research in the humanities and social sciences are performed in the universities. In non-university institutions of higher education stress is placed on teaching, while research plays at best only a marginal role in their activities.

The following universities are engaged in both teaching and research: the Hebrew-University, the Technion — Israel Institute of Technology, Tel Aviv University, Bar-Ilan University, the University of Haifa, Ben-Gurion University of the Negev and the Weizmann Institute of Science (a research institute that offers post-graduate programs). These institutions provide undegraduate and post-graduate programs in the humanities, natural sciences and social sciences. Some have programs in law, medicine, dental medicine, pharmacy, para-medicine, agriculture, applied sciences, engineering and architecture. The Open University of Israel offers undergraduate courses in the humanities, social sciences and natural sciences and is based on distance teaching.

The duration of studies for a bachelor's degree in universities is three years in most cases. However in certain fields such as engineering the duration of study extends to up to four years and in the case of architecture, five years. For all non-university institutions of higher education the duration of studies is a uniform four years.

Higher Education in Israel usually follows 12 years of primary and secondary education. A precondition is possession of the Israeli matriculation certificate (bagrut) or its equivalent. Some fields of study require certain minimum grades in matriculation examinations. Most institutions require candidates to submit psychometric entrance examination scores. The only requirement of the Open University is that applicants be capable of academic study.

Pre-academic preparatory programs have been set up in universities, teacher training colleges and regional colleges to provide a second chance to enter higher education to individuals who did not obtain a matriculation certificate at the culmination of their secondary level education or who want to improve their chances of being accepted in an institution of higher education. The duration of the programs provided by universities is one year (except for special cases) while programs administered by regional colleges and teacher training colleges can run for as long as two and in some cases three years.

The licensing and accrediting authority for higher education is the Council for Higher Education, an independent statutory body whose chairman is, ex-officio, the Minister of Education and Culture. In addition to the chairman, the Council is composed of 19-24 members personally appointed by the President of the State of Israel, on the recommendation of the government. At least two thirds of the members must be academics of standing. The Council has the sole power to accredit institutions of higher education and to authorize them to award academic degrees.

The Council is empowered by law to advise the government on the development and financing of higher education and scientific research. To this end, it has established a permanent subcommittee, the Planning and Budgeting Committee (PBC) which is based on the model of the former University Grants Committee of the United Kingdom. The main functions of the PBC are as follows:

— to submit to the government the ordinary and development budgets for higher education, taking into account the needs of society and the state, while safeguarding the academic freedom and viability of the institutions of higher education;

— to have exclusive authority to allocate to the institutions of higher education the global approved ordinary and development budgets provided by the government;

— to propose to the government and the Council for Higher Education plans for the development of higher education, including its financing;

— to express its opinion on all matters concerning higher education;

— to encourage efficiency in the institutions of higher education and to coordinate between them;

— to ensure that the budgets of the institutions are balanced.

Through its global and earmarked funding programs, the PBC funds about 60% of the total ordinary budgets of the institutions of higher education that it supports. Tuition and student fees cover about 15-20% and the remainder is derived from contributions and other sources. The PBC funds all institutions of higher education except for teacher training colleges, which are funded and supervised by the Ministry of Education and Culture, and the academic programs of the College of Management, Tel Aviv, which is funded entirely from non-public funds.

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Basic Figures on Israel

	Unit	Year	Value	Annual growth rate over last 5 years
Population	1,000 persons	1991	4,946.3	2.8%
Population aged 20-29	1,000 persons	1991	762.9	2.6%
Percent of population under 25	%	1991	48.2%	0.5%
Population density[1]	persons per sq.km.	1991	230.9	3.0%
Gross national product (GNP)	million $[2]	1991	58,100	4.7%
GNP per capita	$[2]	1991	11,800	1.8%
Industrial exports (excluding diamonds)	million $[2]	1991	7,800	5.9%
Industrial exports as percent of GNP	%	1991	13.5%	1.2%
Civilian labor force	1,000 persons	1991	1,770.3	3.8%
Percent women	%	1991	41.1%	1.2%
Percent with 16+ years of schooling	%	1991	16.7%	2.6%
Employed persons	1,000 persons	1991	1,583.1	3.0%
Percent scientific & academic workers	%	1991	8.9%	0.9%
Percent other professional, technical & related workers	%	1991	16.8%	1.8%
National expenditure on education as percent of GNP	%	1990/91	8.8%	1.4%
Pupils & students in education system	1,000 persons	1991/92	1,520.1	2.2%
Pupils in post-secondary institutions	1,000 persons	1991/92	34.4	3.6%
Gross civilian expenditure on research & development (R&D) as percent of GNP	%	1985/86	2.9%	..
R&D performed in universities as percent of gross civilian expenditure on R&D	%	1985/86	35.1%	..

Source: *Statistical Abstract of Israel 1992*, Central Bureau of Statistics.

1. The figure for population density relates to population at the end of the year. The other figures on population relate to average population over the year.
2. At 1991 prices and exchange rates.

Notes to the Diagram of the Education System of Israel

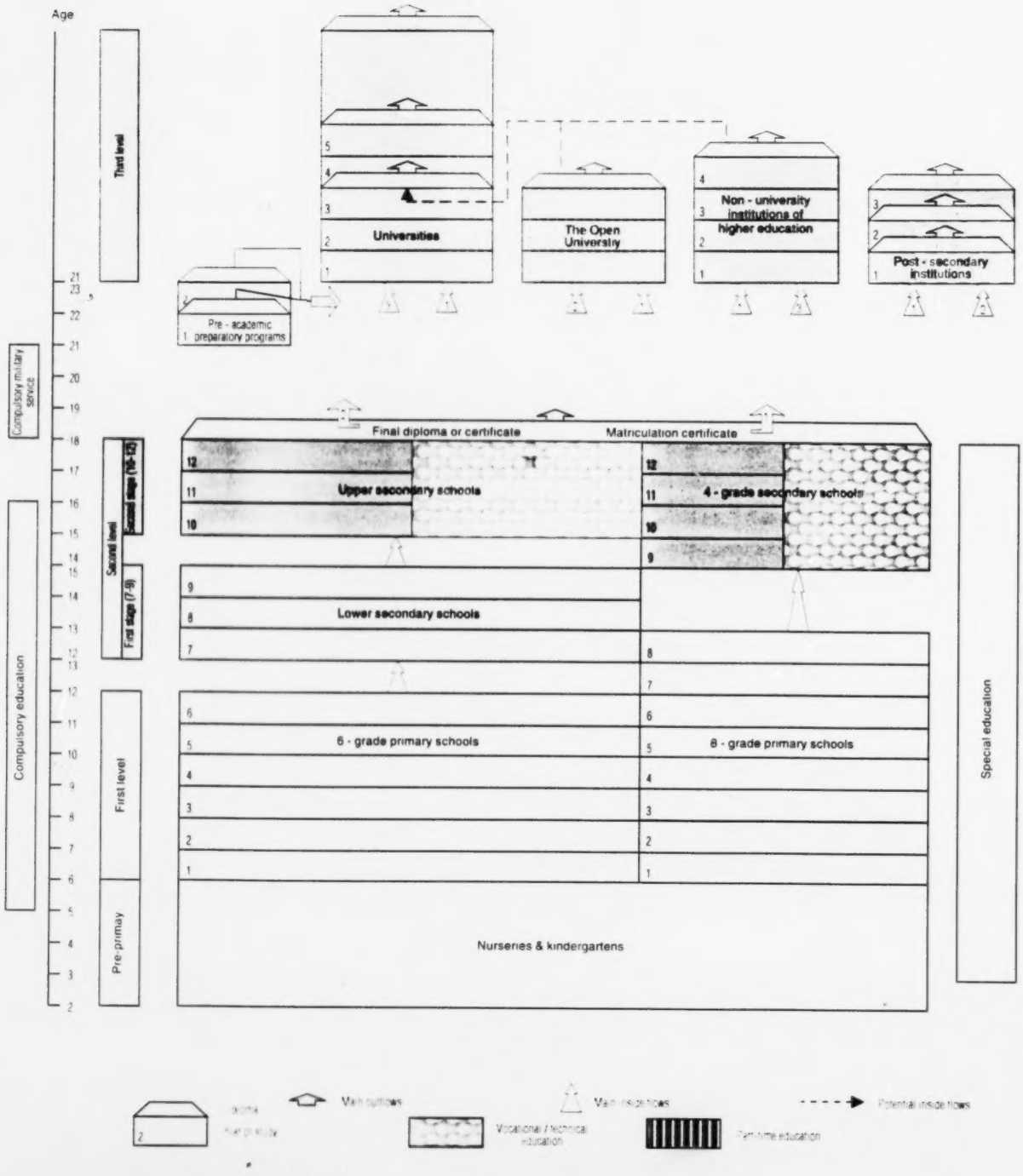
The diagram of the Education System of Israel on the following page is meant to give an outline of the structure of the regular education system in Israel. Only the most common types of education at the primary and secondary level under the auspices of the Ministry of Education and Culture are indicated. Similarly only the most common internal flows and outflows at these levels are shown. At the third level we have indicated potential internal flows, even though at present no information is available regarding their magnitude. Accept for the Open University, the diagram does not portray the rather extensive and variegated further education system for the adult population.

The size of boxes is in no way proportional to the number of pupils/students concerned. The duration indicated for a particular type of education is that which applies in the majority of cases: it may and does differ for certain fields of study, particularly in third level and part-time education.

The ages indicated apply to pupils whose passage through the system has followed the normal pattern, i.e., to those who have neither been held back nor skipped grades. As the education process from the second to the third level is generally disrupted in Israel due to compulsory military service, the age of entry into third level education is more advanced and far more variable than in other countries. No ages are shown, therefore, for third level education.

Finally it should be noted that the methodology used in preparing the diagram and the symbols appearing therein follow, with few exceptions, those used in the OECD publication *Education in OECD Countries 1987-88 — A Compendium of Statistical Information*, Paris, 1990.

The Education System in Israel



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Appendix B

TECHNICAL APPENDIX

BEST

1.Introduction

Data on institutions of higher education in this publication refer mainly to the seven universities in Israel. These are, according to date of establishment:

The Technion — Israel Institute of Technology	1924
The Hebrew University of Jerusalem	1925
The Weizmann Institute of Science	1949
Bar-Ilan University	1955
Tel-Aviv University	1956
The University of Haifa	1963
Ben-Gurion University of the Negev	1964

In the tables these institutions appear in a different order, which is the order generally in use in publications of the Central Bureau of Statistics.

In addition, this publication presents data on the Open University and two types of non-university institutions of higher education — teacher training colleges and other institutions of higher education. These appear below according to the type of institution and the year in which the institution was first accredited by the Council for Higher Education (for at least one program of study) or the year in which the institution received a permit "to open and maintain an institution of higher education", for those institutions that are not yet accredited.

A.	The Open University —	1980
B.	**Teacher Training Colleges*** (Specified courses of study leading to the degree "Bachelor of Education" (B.Ed.))	
	Michlala, Jerusalem College for Women	1979
	The David Yellin Teachers College	1979
	Beit-Berl Teachers College	1981
	The Zinman College of Physical Education at the Wingate Institute	1984
	Levinsky Teachers College	1986
	State Teachers College Seminar Hakibbutzim	1988
	"ORT" Academic College for Teachers in Technology (Course leading to the degree "Bachelor of Education in Technology" (B.Ed.Tech.)	1990
	"Oranim" — School of Education of the Kibbutz Movement — (permit)	1991
C.	**Other Institutions of Higher Education**	
	The Jerusalem Rubin Academy of Music and Dance	1974
	Bezalel — Academy of Art and Design, Jerusalem	1976
	Jerusalem College of Technology	1977
	Shenkar — College of Textile Technology and Fashion	1979
	Ruppin Institute of Agriculture (only the course in economics and management of communal settlements)	1980
	The College of Management — Academic Studies, Tel-Aviv (only specializations in accountancy and marketing)	1988

The data in this publication is the most up-to-date available at time of press. Data based on estimates or of a preliminary nature are clearly indicated. The symbol (..) appearing in certain tables indicates that no relevant data are available; the symbol (-) indicates "no case" in that entry. In some tables relating to distribution according to demographic characteristics such as origin and age there were instances of "not known". These were divided proportionally between the known responses.

Data in this publication were assembled primarily from basic data produced by the Central Bureau of Statistics; thus, if no source is given for the data appearing in a table, it is the Central Bureau of Statistics. Only in tables based on data from sources other than the Central Bureau of Statistics is the source of the data listed. Sect. 2 below details the sources and other background information relevant to each table separately. Definitions and classifications used in this publication appear in Sect. 3 below. Section 4 describes and details the price indices that were used to deflate the financial data presented in Chapter 7 on the ordinary budgets of the institutions of higher education funded by the Planning and Budgeting Committee.

* Data on teacher training colleges for 1990/91 also includes students and recipients of degrees ("Bachelor of Science in Technological Education" — B.Sc.T.E.) of the Center for Technological Education in Holon (academic responsibility of Tel-Aviv University).

2.Sources

Chapter 2 — Potential for and Accessibility to Undergraduate Studies

Matriculants (Tables 2.1 — 2.2)
Data on the total number of matriculants from 1980/81-1989/90 were computed by the Planning and Budgeting Committee, based on the following sources: data of the Central Bureau of Statistics on internal matriculants for the years 1986/87 — 1988/89 (not including resit examinees who successfully completed the requirements for the matriculation certificate) and on external examinees who were entitled to receive the matriculation certificate in the years 1980/81 — 1988/89; data received from the Testing Section of the Ministry of Education and Culture on resit examinees who became entitled to the matriculation certificate in 1989/90 (approximately 1,950 in number); data of the Central Bureau of Statistics on 12th Graders according to type of school and track of study from 1980/81-1990/91.

Data refer to both Hebrew education and Arab education. Personal characteristics of matriculants (Table 2.2) were produced by the Central Bureau of Statistics and refer to internal matriculants only (not including resit examinees).

12th Graders (Table 2.1)
Data are based on the file of students in the Ministry of Education and Culture, as processed by the Central Bureau of Statistics. The data refer to status at the beginning of the school year.

Pre-academic Preparatory Programs (Table 2.3)
The Association for the Advancement of Education provided data on the programs that it supervises. This includes students in preparatory programs at universities, regional colleges and teacher training colleges. Data refer to the status at the beginning of each academic year.

Preparatory Programs for New Immigrants (Tables 2.4-2.5)
The Students Authority of the Ministry of Immigrants Absorption produced the data on students that it supports in preparatory programs for new immigrants at the universities. Data refer to the status in July of each academic year.

Examinees of the Psychometric Examination (Table 2.6)
The data in this table were prepared by the National Center for Testing and Evaluation. The data refer to the number of examinees at one of the testing dates during the calendar year in Israel or abroad. Each examinee is counted only once (in the year during which he took the examination for the first time) even if he repeated the examination. Data on demographic characteristics of examinees were gathered from answers to the questionnaire that accompanied the registration forms for the examination.

Candidates for Freshman Year Studies in the Universities (Tables 2.7-2.9)
The Central Bureau of Statistics produced these data from the files of candidates for freshman year studies that are maintained and up-dated by the universities; they reflect the situation in April of the year following submission of candidacy. Data on students who were admitted and commenced studies are also taken from the files of candidates and may be slightly different from the data on freshman year students in universities (appearing in Chapter 3), which are based on the files of tuition fees maintained by the universities.

Chapter 3 — Students in the Institutions of Higher Education

Students in Universities (Tables 3.2-2.12)
Data for the years until 1963/64 include all students in the universities and refer to the beginning of each academic year. Since 1964/65 they include only students who studied for a recognized degree and paid tuition fees. The data refer to the middle of the academic year (including students who were admitted for the second semester) and do not, therefore, include students who cancelled their registration before this date. Since 1975/76 data are based on processing of the tuition fee files of the institutions, according to the situation in April of the appropriate academic year, with supplementary estimates.

Data on demographic characteristics of students in universities until 1974/75 are based on replies to personal questionnaires sent to every student; since 1980/81 they are based on the combining of the files of students with the files of the *Population and Housing Census 1983*.

Students in the Open University (Tables 3.13-3.14)
Data are based on statistical reports prepared by the Open University for the Central Bureau of Statistics and a report prepared especially for this

publication at the request of the Planning and Budgeting Committee.

Students in Teacher Training Colleges and Other Institutions of Higher Education (Tables 3.15-3.17)
Data on students in teacher training colleges are based on annual censuses during which general data are collected from the central administration of each institution, except for 1988/89, when data were processed from student files in the Ministry of Education and Culture. Until 1985/86 data included all students in all years of study in the program for teachers of general subjects for grades 7-8 and fourth year students only in other programs that received a permit or were accredited by the Council for Higher Education. Since 1985/86 students in all years of study, first through fourth, in all academic programs are included.

Data on students in other institutions of higher education are based on annual censuses carried out by the Central Bureau of Statistics.

Chapter 4 — The Progression of Undergraduate Studies in Universities

Data refer to students who commenced study in an undergraduate program in a university in the year in which the follow-up study began, whether they were new students or students with previous university experience. The follow-up for each class was for five years from commencement of study. Data are based on the combining of annual files of students with one another and with annual files of recipients of degrees in the universities and the files of the *Population and Housing Census of 1983*.

Chapter 5 — Recipients of Degrees from Institutions of Higher Education

Recipients of Degrees from Universities (Tables 5.2-5.8)
Data are based on files provided by the institutions as processed by the Central Bureau of Statistics. Demographic characteristics of recipients of degrees are based on combining the files of recipients of degrees with the files of the *Population and Housing Census of 1983*.

Recipients of Degrees from the Open University (Table 5.9)
Data are based on statistical reports produced by the Open University at the request of the Central Bureau of Statistics.

Recipients of Degrees from Teacher Training Colleges and Other Institutions of Higher Education (Tables 5.10-5.11)
Data were obtained by processing the lists of names of degree recipients that the Central Bureau of Statistics received from the secretariats of the institutions as part of its annual census of tertiary education.

Chapter 6 — Staff in Institutions of Higher Education

Staff in Universities (Tables 6.1-6.8)
Data refer to academic, technical and administrative staff at all ranks employed by the universities on a monthly basis in all budgetary frameworks. Data for 1978/79 and 1981/82 derive from special institutional surveys commissioned by the Planning and Budgeting Committee that were based on computerized wage files of the universities. Since 1982/83 the data are based on reports produced by the institutions themselves, at the request of and according to the directives of the Planning and Budgeting Committee's staff, which also processed and edited the material that it received.

Staff in the Open University and Other Institutions of Higher Education (Table 6.9)
Data were supplied to the Planning and Budgeting Committee by the institutions it supports. Data were then processed and edited by the staff of the PBC.

Chapter 7 — Financial and Physical Data on the Institutions of Higher Education

National Expenditure on Education and on Tertiary Education (Table 7.1)
The amounts cited as national expenditure on education and tertiary education derive from data compiled and published regularly by the Central Bureau of Statistics and are based on a detailed analysis of expenditures listed in the financial reports of Government, national institutions, local authorities, and non-profit-making organizations.

The Ordinary Budget of the Institutions of Higher Education Funded by the Planning and Budgeting Committee (Tables 7.2-7.5)
Data were collected and processed by the staff of the Planning and Budgeting Committee according to the financial reports of the institutions and internal administrative data of the PBC. Data on the Ruppin Institute of Agriculture, which is funded by the PBC, and the College of Management — Academic

Studies, Tel Aviv and teacher training colleges, which are not funded by the PBC, are not included.

Tuition Fees in the Universities (Table 7.6)
Data were collected by the staff of the Planning and Budgeting Committee. They refer to the charges applicable to students whose fees are not paid by institutions or employers.

The Development Budget of Institutions of Higher Education Funded by the Planning and Budgeting Committee (Tables 7.7-7.8)
Data were compiled and processed by the staff of the Planning and Budgeting Committee according to the financial reports of the institutions.

Built-Up Areas in the Universities (Table 7.9)
Data on built-up areas in the universities were computed by the staff of the Planning and Budgeting Committee from lists of buildings regularly supplied by the institutions to the PBC.

3.Definitions and Classifications

Chapter 2 — The Potential for and Accessibility to Undergraduate Studies

12th Graders — pupils in grade 12 of secondary schools in Hebrew education and Arab education, whose programs of study are carried out in accordance with the curriculum, and under the supervision, of the Ministry of Education and Culture, and that award certificates recognized by the Ministry. Of these: the **track preparing for matriculation** includes pupils in general and agricultural secondary schools and extension classes in working settlements or the general track in multi-track schools, or the secondary track in vocational and technological schools or multi-track schools.

Matriculants — pupils who passed the matriculation examinations, the extent and composition of which were as required by the Ministry of Education and Culture, and fulfilled all the other requirements for entitlement to a matriculation certificate. **Internal** matriculants are those pupils who took the examinations within the framework of a secondary school supervised by the Ministry of Education and Culture and fulfilled the above requirements.
External matriculants are pupils who took the examinations outside the framework of a secondary school supervised by the Ministry of Education and Culture and who fulfilled the above requirements.

Pupils in Pre-Academic Preparatory Programs — pupils who study in the one-year or longer programs that prepare them for academic study. There are three types of programs:
Pre-academic preparatory programs held at and under the auspices of one of the universities;
Pre-pedagogical preparatory programs held at one of the teacher training colleges accredited by the Council for Higher Education;
Programs for the completion of secondary studies set up by the Association for the Advancement of Education and held at regional colleges.

Pupils Worthy of Advancement — pupils so classified according to social and economic criteria established by the Association for the Advancement of Education for the purpose of entitlement to special support.

Pupils in Preparatory Programs for New Immigrants — new immigrants studying in a program at one of the universities that is intended to prepare them for freshman year study in a university (including students who are either "new immigrants" or "potential immigrants"). Preparatory programs intended for students who already began their university education abroad are not included.

Examinees of the Psychometric Examination — persons taking the psychometric examination administered by the National Center for Testing and Evaluation for the first time.

Candidates — persons who apply for admission to the freshman year of undergraduate studies in one or more university. Every candidate is counted only once during a given year. Candidates who applied in previous years also are included. Students who applied in order to change their majors were not included.

Applications — applications presented by candidates in order to be admitted to the freshman year of undergraduate studies in a particular university. Thus, each candidate is counted in the application tally of each university to which he applied. Applications by one candidate to different departments in a single university were counted as one application.

Results of Application — refer to the status in April of the year for which the application was made. The classifications are:

A. **For Candidates**
Data refer to the most favorable result, from the

candidate's point of view:
Admitted and Studying — The candidate was admitted by a university and commenced study there in any field.
Admitted and Not Studying — The candidate was admitted by a university but was not studying in any university in April of that year.
Rejected — The candidate received negative replies from all the universities to which he applied.
Other — Candidates who cancelled their registration before receiving replies or candidates who have not yet received final replies from at least one university and were not admitted to any other university.

B. **For Applications**
Results (according to the above categories) refer to the situation in the **university** to which the application was made. For example — a candidate who applied to two universities, was accepted by both of them and began study in one of them, will be counted as "admitted and studying" with regard to the figures on that university, and as "admitted and not studying" with regard to the figures on the second university.

Chapter 3 — Students in Institutions of Higher Education

Student — a person in an accredited institution of higher education, or a branch of an accredited institution, studying for a recognized academic degree. This includes institutions that have received a permit to open an academic institution for the program stated in the permit.

Degree Level — degrees are classified into four levels, as follows:
Bachelor's Degree — includes the B.A., B.Sc. L.L.B. B.Ed., etc. Students studying for this degree are termed **undergraduate students**.
Students who commenced undergraduate study in an institution of higher education in a particular year, whether a new student or one with previous academic training, are referred to as **freshman** or **freshman-year** students.
Master's Degree — includes the M.A., M.Sc., etc, as well as the degrees Doctor of Medicine (M.D.) and Doctor of Dental Medicine (D.M.D.).
Doctorate — includes the Ph.D., D.Sc., etc.
Diploma — a diploma not recognized by the Council for Higher Education Law which is granted after a program of study, one of the requirements for which is a previous academic degree. This includes study for a teaching certificate and a diploma in library sciences, both of which require a bachelor's degree for admission.
Students studying for one of the latter three degrees are termed **post-graduate students**.

Until 1984/85 students studying for the degree "Doctor of Medicine" in the first four years of the program were counted with undergraduate students and from the fifth year of the program with master's degree students. Since 1985/86 students in the first three years of the program are counted with undergraduate students and from the fourth year they are counted with master's degree students.

Students who study for both a degree and a diploma at the same time are counted only once, according to the details of the **degree**. Numbers of students studying for diplomas therefore include only those who have already received an academic degree and are studying **only for the diploma**. A student who is studying for two degrees at the same time (such as a student who has not completed his bachelor's degree requirements and has commenced study for a master's degree) is counted according to the details of the degree for which he first began to study.

Students in the Open University — a person who has enrolled and paid tuition fees for an academic course during either or both of the semesters of that year. A student is counted only once if he studied during both semesters or in more than one course in one semester.
New Students — registrants who have not participated in academic courses of the Open University in the past (where the payment of tuition fees is considered as participation).
The year of study in the Open University is determined according to the number of credits that the student has accumulated, including credits for previous academic study: **first year** — up to a third of the number of credits required for graduation; **second year** — more than a third but less than two thirds of the number of credits required for graduation; **third year** — more than two thirds of the number of credits required for graduation.

Field of Study

A. **In Universities**
Subjects of study were classified according to the scientific field to which they belong, according to the *Code for Subjects of Study in Academic Institutions in Israel* prepared by the Central Bureau of Statistics. A student who studies two subjects in different fields of study is counted with the field of the subject that appears first in the institution's files. Fields of study are grouped at two levels of detail:

Fifteen Fields	Seven Fields
General humanities (including Jewish studies)	
Languages, literature and regional studies	Humanities
Education and teacher training	
Arts, crafts and applied art	
Special programs and miscellaneous	
Social sciences	
Business and management	Social sciences
Law	Law
Medicine	
Para-medical studies	Medicine
Mathematics, statistics and computer sciences	Mathematics and
Physical sciences	natural sciences
Biological sciences	
Agriculture	Agriculture
Engineering and architecture	Engineering & architecture

B. **The Open University**
Students are classified in one of two fields: a) the humanities and social sciences; b) mathematics and natural sciences. Classification is according to the majority of courses that the student studied.

C. **Teacher Training Colleges and Other Institutions of Higher Education**
Students are classified into four groups:

Education — training of kindergarten teachers, teachers for all school-age groups, teachers for technological education, informal education, special education, etc.

Applied Sciences and Engineering — electronics, computers, optics, textile technology, textile chemistry, etc. Does not include technical education and technological education.

Economics and Business Administration — business administration, industrial management, economics and management of communal settlements.

Arts and Design — music, dance, painting, sculpture, gold- and silver-smithing, photography, graphic design, ceramic design, industrial design, environmental design, textile design, fashion design, etc.

Until 1987/88 textile and fashion design were included in applied science and engineering. Since 1987/88 these fields are included in arts and design.

Chapter 4 — The Progression of Undergraduate Studies in Universities

Data refer to universities only, that is — they do not include studies in the Open University, teacher training colleges and other institutions of higher education.

Freshman Class — all students, excluding medical students, who commenced their undergraduate study in a university in a particular year, whether a new student or one with previous university study.

Status of Study — the status of a student at the end of the fifth year following commencement of study in an institution.

Received a Degree — received the bachelor's degree by the end of the follow-up period, that is — by the end of the sixth year following commencement of study. (Most of the students who received their degree in the sixth year completed all of the formal requirements for the degree by the end of the fifth year).

Dropped-Out — terminated their study during the first or second year of study without receiving a bachelor's degree and did not return to their studies in any Israeli university in or before the final year of the follow-up, that is, until the **fifth** year following commencement of study.

Institution — the university where the student studied at the start of the follow-up.

Field of Study — the field of study of the student at the start of the follow- up.

Chapter 5 — Recipients of Degrees from Institutions of Higher Education

Recipient of a Degree — anyone who received a degree that is recognized by the Council for Higher Education (or was entitled to receive one) and anyone who received a diploma for which a previous academic degree is a prerequisite, at one of the graduation ceremonies held during that academic year. Those who received both a degree and a certificate in the same academic year were counted only once, as recipients of degrees.

Field of Study — as in Chapter 3.

Chapter 6 — Staff in Institutions of Higher Education

Staff — active staff in all scales and ranks who are employed on a monthly basis, excluding academic staff in the clinical track in schools of medicine. Fellows (including post-doctoral fellows) are not included, nor are employees paid on an hourly or a-piece-work basis. Active staff does not include employees who are on sabbatical leave or pensioners.

Full-Time Equivalent Positions (F.T.E.) — the salary files of each institution state the fraction of a position held by each staff member, for the purpose of payment of salaries according to the regulations of that institution. Data on fractions of positions were used to calculate the numbers of full-time equivalent positions, without taking into consideration the number of work hours that they represent. Bonuses such as those for research, specific jobs, over-time, etc. were not counted when calculating fractions of positions.

Teaching and Research Staff in Universities — senior academic staff, junior academic staff, teaching and research assistants, teachers (MD-track), teachers (teacher track), external teachers and other research and teaching staff, defined as follows:

Senior Academic Staff — the ranks of full professor, associate professor, senior lecturer and lecturer in the regular track and corresponding ranks in other tracks; excluding clinical teachers in the schools of medicine who are not included in the data.

Junior Academic Staff — the ranks of senior instructor, instructor, "assistant B" and "assistant A" or the corresponding ranks in the regular track and other tracks. Doctoral candidates employed as instructors of various ranks at the Technion, whose salaries are different than those of employees in the identical status at other institutions, were included as instructors. Master's degree and doctoral students at the Weizmann Institute of Science are not included since they are classified as fellows.

Teaching and Research Assistants — students who have completed the bachelor's degree and are studying for a master's degree are often appointed as teaching or research assistants. At the Technion "assistants", whose status is comparable to teaching and research assistants in other institutions, are included in the category of teaching and research assistants.

M.D. Track Teachers — includes teachers and researchers in the Tel-Aviv University and Technion schools of medicine who are ranked according to the doctors' scale. This does not include doctors who are employed in hospitals at the expense of university budgets as a substitute for monetary payments.

Teachers (Teachers Track) — teachers who are employed by universities according to the salaries of school teachers. This includes language teachers, teachers in preparatory programs and teachers in special study programs, etc.

External Teachers — senior and junior academic staff in an institution who receive their salaries on the basis of the teaching units for which they are employed. Eight weekly teaching units are considered as a full-time position (a teaching unit is equivalent to one hour of frontal teaching, where the teacher is also required to participate in departmental activities).

Other Teaching and Research Staff — academic staff at an undefined rank or academic staff employed according to special contracts.

Technical Staff — employees ranked according to the scales of engineers, laboratory assistants, microbiologists and technicians. At the Technion and Ben-Gurion University of the Negev technical employees are included in the technicians' scale. This also holds for staff at Tel-Aviv University who are employed according to special contracts and were identified as working in one of the technical professions.

Administrative Staff — staff employed according to the unified wage scale and the scale of graduates in the humanities and social sciences, staff employed in administrative tasks according to special contract, and apprentices. Staff employed according to the scales of attorneys, doctors (not those in clinical teaching positions) and special scales of other administrative capacities, were included as "other" administrative staff.

Staff at the Open University and Other Institutions of Higher Education
All staff employed on a monthly basis were included and classified as follows:

Academic Staff — includes senior academic staff at the Open University and senior and junior academic staffs, as well as other staff involved in frontal teaching, at other institutions of higher education.

Technical and Administrative Staff — at the Open University this includes academic staff not classified as "senior" who are engaged in the development and preparation of courses or employed as course tutors, examiners, etc. At the other institutions of higher education this classification is the same as in the universities.

Type of Budget — Staff in universities were classified according to the type of budget that financed their employment, as follows:

Staff Financed from the Ordinary Budget — includes staff whose salaries are included in the regular current expenses of the institution.

Staff Financed from Closed Budgets — includes staff whose salaries are financed from special closed budgets, such as special extra-curricular study programs (pre-academic preparatory courses, preparatory courses for new immigrants, one-year programs for overseas students, etc.) and other defined activities budgeted from earmarked income and other sources of support.

Staff Financed from Research Budgets — staff whose salaries are financed from budgets intended for various projects connected mainly with research activity funded by external sources.

Chapter 7 — Financial and Physical Data on the Institutions of Higher Education

National Expenditure on Education — composed of expenditures for current educational services (wages and salaries, including supplemental payments, current purchases less sales, and expenditures for housing) and the expenses for investment in fixed capital formation.

Current National Expenditure on Education — the value of all educational services received currently by the population in the stated years, excluding educational services provided by the Israel Defense Forces.

Investment in Fixed Capital Formation — includes expenses incurred in the construction of buildings and the purchase of equipment in institutions which provide educational services.

National Expenditure on Tertiary Education — is composed of the expenditures of the institutions of higher education and institutions of post-secondary education, such as schools for practical engineers and technicians, non-academic teacher training colleges, etc.

Current Expenditure in Universities — includes the expenditures of the Hebrew University, the Technion, Tel-Aviv University, Bar-Ilan University, the University of Haifa, Ben-Gurion University of the Negev and the Feinberg Graduate School of the Weizmann Institute of Science. This does not include the expenditures of the Weizmann Institute of Science (other than those of the Feinberg Graduate School), the Open University and the other institutions that grant academic degrees. Furthermore, it does not include expenditures on research that are included in the research budgets of the universities.

For a more detailed explanation, see *"National Expenditure on Education, 1988/89 and Preliminary Estimates for 1989/90 and 1990/91"* in the **Supplement to the Monthly Bulletin of Statistics**, no. 12, 1991, published by the Central Bureau of Statistics.

The Ordinary Budget — the budget intended to finance the regular current expenses of the institution. Financing of the ordinary budget derives from three sources:

- participation by the Government and the public sector, through the Planning and Budgeting Committee;
- tuition fees;
- independent income (donations, profits from endowment funds, sale of services, etc.).

PBC Participation — is divided into three categories:

Direct Participation — composed mainly of the global allocation apportioned by the PBC between the institutions that it funds as public support for the regular teaching and research activities of the institutions;

Earmarked Participation — includes two parts: a) budgets allocated to promote special projects or areas of concern in the institutions; b) matching allocations for endowment funds of the institutions;

One-Time Participation — mainly allocations to cover accumulated debts of the institutions.

The Development Budget — Development budgets of the institutions of higher education are intended for specified construction projects (including the necessary equipment and furnishings), investments in the general physical infrastructure, and in some of the institutions includes the purchase of scientific equipment. The data presented in the tables do not include purchases of scientific equipment, neither that included in the ordinary budgets of the institutions nor that included in the development budgets of the institutions. Financing of the development budget derives from two sources:

— donations;
— government participation, through the Planning and Budgeting Committee.

4.Price Indices of the Ordinary Budget of the Institutions of Higher Education Funded by the Planning and Budgeting Committee

The administrative staff of the Planning and Budgeting Committee developed and maintains a system of price indices for the purposes of budgeting the institutions that it funds and supervising their ordinary budgets.

The system of price indices was established in 1984 and is computed using 1982/83 as the base year = 100. It is composed of three basic indices, each one computed separately:
— the index of expenses linked to various wage agreements (the wage index);
— the index of expenses linked to the Consumer Price Index (the purchases index);
— the index of expenses linked to the exchange rate of the US$ (the $ index).

The price indices that derive from these basic indices are:
— the higher education expenditures index;
— the PBC's direct participation index;
— the PBC's earmarked and one-time participation index;
— the index of income from tuition fees;
— the index of income from donations;
— the index of other income of the institutions.

These indices are also computed using 1982/83 as the base year = 100 according to the following weighting schemes:

— **Higher Education Expenditures Index** — from 1982/83 until 1987/88: wage index — 60%; purchase index — 20%; $ index — 20% (based on 1982/83).
In 1987/88 the values were adjusted according to a sample survey in the institutions: wage index — 58%; purchase index — 23%; $ index — 19%.

— **PBC's Direct Participation Index** — from 1982/83: wage index — 80%; purchase index — 20% (based on 1982/83).
Since April 1989 the PBC's direct participation index has been linked entirely to the wage index.

— **PBC's Earmarked and One-Time Participation Index** — The PBC's earmarked participation is composed of two parts: budgets allocated to promote special topics in the institutions; matching allocations for endowment funds in the institutions. The values for this index are: $ index — two thirds; purchase index — one third. This index was used in order to deflate one-time allocations, as well.

— **Tuition Fees Index** — linked 100% to the Consumer Price Index (purchases index).

— **Index of Other Income of the Institutions** — $ index — two thirds; purchases index — one third. This index is identical to the PBC's earmarked and one-time participation index.

The various indices for the period 1982/83-1989/90, based on 1982/83 = 100 appear on the following page.

	Wage Index	Purchases Index[1]	& Index[2]	Higher Education Expenditure Index	PBC's Direct Participation Index	PBC's Earmarked Participation Index[3]
1982/83	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1983/84	342.8	393.1	433.3	371.0	352.9	411.3
1984/85	1,385.5	1,944.5	2,259.8	1,672.2	1,497.3	2,058.4
1985/86	2,256.4	3,569.6	3,560.5	2,779.9	2,519.1	3,219.1
1986/87	2,729.7	4,298.6	3,769.4	3,251.4	3,043.5	3,586.0
1987/88	3,498.6	4,992.6	3,813.3	3,860.4	3,797.4	3,816.2
1988/89	4,334.8	5,961.2	4,362.4	4,709.0	4,651.9	4,462.4
1989/90	4,824.6	7,014.6	4,804.8	5,295.9	5,217.7	4,951.0

1. Also the index of income from tuition fees.
2. Also the index of income from donations.
3. Also the index of other income of the institutions.